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One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " . . . .[illegible]

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXIII. SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885. NO. 31.

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THE MARCH OF THE CHILDREN

List to the sound of the drumming!
Gayly the children are coming!
Sweet as the smile of a fairy;
Fresh as the blossoms they carry;
Pride of the parents who love them;
Pure as the azure above them;
Free as the winds that caress them;
Bright as the sunbeams that bless them.

List to the voice-echoes ringing!
Sweeter than birds they are singing:
Thoughts that to virtue invite them
Wed unto airs that delight them;
Truths that their future will cherish,
Soul-planted, never to perish!
Only to senses completer
Heaven's choicest music were sweeter.

Virtue unconscious, and pretty,
Walks through the streets of the city,
See the gay bannerets flying!
Mottoes and titles undying;
Truths, dearly hallowed and olden.
Braided in strands that are golden
Words for the spirit's desiring;
Sentences sweetly inspiring.

When, in a voice of carressing,
Christ gave the children His blessing,
'Twas not for one generation,
But for each epoch and nation.
So through the present it lingers,
Shed from His bountiful fingers;
So unto these it is given—
Types of the angels in heaven.

—*Will Carlton, in Bazar.*

IN THE TUNNEL.

The railroad station known as Glen Cove is one of the dreariest this side of that final abode said to be extremely sultry, where all presidents, directors, and other railroad officials, more especially ticket agents, fetch up and finish their labors. Were it not so hard on Mugby Junction, I should say Glen Cove was the Mugby Junction of America. Indigestion is kept there, like field ammunition in the quartermaster's department, to serve out at a moment's notice to hungry and insane passengers, and it is safe, for the trains carry away the sufferers to die in other localities.

One hot, sunny day in midsummer I found myself anticipating the punishments due for sins and shortcomings in this world by waiting for an eastern-bound train long overdue, as if the trains, like passengers, disliked approaching the depot at which I suffered.

A surly telegrapher, also ticket agent, who shot insults and tickets through a hole at people, told me after an hour's cross examination that was very cross, that my train had brought up in a cornfield, and I could not possibly get away by rail before midnight.

Now, what to do with myself from the noon of this information to the noon of night was a question that sorely perplexed me. I had no books, no papers, no anything to relieve the dull monotony of that awful time.

I wandered listlessly about the dirty frame and platform. Both were hot enough to roast potatoes in the shade. I gazed on—nay, I studied all the colored bills, giving picturesque views of various towns, and telling in assorted type the advantages each had over the other—the only bit of amusement I had, and it was very mild. I found in guessing at the missing letters of a bill which read "Rough line to Chicago," some scamp had cut out the initial "th" when the bill had originally read "Through line to Chicago."

While upon the platform gazing at an accommodation train just in, that was awaiting its conductor leisurly getting orders from the telegrapher, I was attracted by a noisy crowd of men and boys, gathered about a young fellow whose face indicated the idiotic condition that originated their entetainment.

He was a tall, broad shouldered, well formed youth, and well dressed for one in his condition. But he had his clothes half buttoned, in the loose, reckless manner of one of his class, while his face, without its intellectual outlook, was regular in feature, and one could see, had there been a brain back of it, would have been eminently handsome. As anxiety and care had ceased writing its record of age upon his face, it was difficult to tell his age. He had the form of a man and the face of a child.

"It's the opinion of this crowd, Len," said the blacksmith to the idiot, "that you can beat that locomotive in a race from here to the tunnel, and we have bet $10,000 on it."

The poor fellow's dead face lit up with an expression of delight, so pitiable that it would have disarmed any other crowd than the one engaged in chaffing him. He gazed wistfully at the huge locomotive that stood hissing in the hot sun as if wrathful at the delay, and then he turned to the cruel crowd as if the suggestion was slowly working its way through his poor crippled brain.

"Go in, Len," cried one of the crowd, "we've got our money on you, and you're bound to win."

"We'll give you fifty yards the start. You keep on the track," cried the blacksmith, "and the thing can't pass you."

I could scarcely believe these scoundrels were in earnest, when the surly engineer gave the last bang to his noisy bell, exploded a short snort from the locomotive in the way of warning, and to my astonishment I saw the idiot throwing off his coat, start down the track ahead of the train. Fortunately the engineer caught sight of the poor fellow, and checking the speed of the locomotive, began ringing him off the track. This was responded to by the idiot bawling out with great glee: "Come on with your old tea-kettle," and the brutal crowd cheered, and roared with laughter.

The crowd, keeping along with the train, cheered lustily, and the lunatic "spurted" as they say in a boat race—that is, shot ahead and exhibited considerable power as a racer by the speed with which he got over the ground. The engineer, infuriated at the delay, put on speed and rattled after. But he was upon a down grade, and fearful of overtaking the unfortunate, he almost immediately put on the brakes and checked up again.

By this time heads were thrust out of windows and the platforms crowded by passengers whose excitement became noisy and intense as they discovered that it was a human being instead of a cow that impeded their progress. As for the idiot, he paused only long enough to indulge in a jeering laugh and a gesture that was more irritating than decent.

The crowd of brutal loafers that exhibited more industry in accompanying the race on this occasion than they had probably manifested in making an honest living for a year previous, went tearing along each side of the locomotive, laughing, shouting, cheering on the idiot, while hurling all sorts of exasperating epithets at the engineer, who by this time, was nearly blind with rage.

At this moment the conductor made his appearance, and crawling out upon the tender, began throwing lumps of coal at the boy, as the engineer, putting on steam, drew near the poor fellow.

Fortunately the conductor's aims were not well taken, for had the young man been knocked down the locomotive would have undoubtedly run over him.

From this the rough autocrat of the train desisted, for the idiot's backers, with an American sense of fair play that animates even the roughest of our brutes, began pelting the conductor with stones, each pebble sent with the accuracy of a rifle shot. He retreated hurriedly to the engine house, where he rubbed his person in a comical way with one hand while with the other he assuaged his wrath by a furious ringing of the bell. The engineer seconded his efforts by letting off short shrieks and keeping the locomotive frightfully close upon the heels of the wretched youth.

Having begun life with a strange disposition to take upon myself the ills of others, and finding such practice extremely unpleasant and useless, I have gradually trained myself into the other extreme, and generally bear the misfortunes of my friends with a philosophical indifference that is very composing. On this occasion, however, I forgot my cynicism and found myself running under that broiling sun, shaking my fist, with my heart in my mouth, at the conductor, and demanding in the most authoritative manner that he stop the train.

From the depot to the tunnel was about a mile; to accomplish this distance the train and idiot occupied some twenty minutes. The passengers, crowded at windows and on the platforms, took as lively an interest in the affair as the entire population of Glen Cove that accompanied the train and backed the idiot. It was a godsend to the passengers, and they expressed their satisfaction by the liveliest betting and cheers, first for the locomotive and then for its strange competitor.

It was neck and neck between life and the locomotive. A false step, a stumble, and the huge mass of roaring, throbbing iron would have gone crushing over the frail body of the man, who so strangely impeded its progress. And such result was imminent; for the poor fellow, exhausted by excitement and over exertion, staggered at times, and at times reeled as if about to fall, in a way to make me shudder.

That such would probably have been the result became painfully apparent, when an abrupt and somewhat unexpected termination was put to the cruel sport. The man stationed at the mouth of the tunnel and employed to keep its murky depths clear of obstructions, suddenly seized the youth, at the risk of his own life, and threw him with some violence to one side. Such was the effort that both rolled over, and the huge locomotive, giving a shill scream of triumph, dived into the tunnel, followed by the long train, that disappeared as if the earth had opened and swallowed it.

I sat down at the mouth of the subterranean excavation quite exhausted as the crowd dispersed, and from the mouth of the dark entrance was pleased to find a cool damp air that came out in puffs, as if a dragon were coiled up within and panted out its cold, clammy breath. I asked the old watchman a series of idle questions, of a statistical sort, such as a man under the circumstances always indulges in. He grunted out the exact length of the tunnel, the time required to construct it, the accidents that occurred within his remembrance, and altogether, in response to my leading questions, exhibited a good deal of information on tunnels. For a man to know one thing well is a power. It is better, however, to believe you know some one thing and impart the information to your friends. It is a bore at best and just as well when it takes the shape of a tunnel.

Having exhausted the hole in the ground—and really come to think of it, there was nothing in it—I spoke of the late race.

"Crazy jackass!" quoth the sententious guardian of the excavation; he'll git killed yet, and sooner the better for all consarned."

"Why, do they often put him up to that?"

"No, not frequent. They do it on that train sometimes, for they hate the conductor. Once, long ago, it wasn't needed. He used to run ahead of every train, clear through the tunnel, a warnin' people off. They switched that out uv him. Now the ornary cusses puts him up to it."

"Queer sort of insanity."

"Isn't it?" and he was onct a bright feller—a rale schollard."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, was onct, but left his senses in this tunnel."

"Why, how was that?"

"Well, you see, he's the son of old Judge Conrad, of these parts—only child, at that—and was sent to college, and no end of trouble taken and money spent to finish and furnish up his intellects. When he come home to study law, what does he do but take after a little girl named Mary Grubbs, da'ter of the cooper, an' she was poor as a pig an' purty as a painted wagon. Well; I guess she was about the handsomest critter in this part of the vineyard. Len Conrad was struck, I tell you, after Polly, as we called her, an' I don't wonder: for her hair was as soft and light as silk on early corn, an' she had the handsomest teeth, an' the biggest, wonderfullest dark eyes, an' an angeliferous skin. But neither she nor her old cooperin' dad had a cent, so the Conrads, bein' toploftical mahogany high parties, just shut down on her."

"The old, old story."

"I don't know ef its so old. Per'aps you've heerd it afore, an' I can save my wind."

"I mean that the course of true love never does run smooth."

"Oh! that's it, is it?"

"No offense, old man. But proceed with your yarn and tell me how Len Conrad left his senses in the tunnel."

"That's what I was a comin' to when you put in your chin music. When Len found the family was forninst the courtin' he took to meetin' her unbeknownst. That was found out, and then it was decreed that Len should be sent to Yourope. The evenin' upon Len's departure he meets his girl, av course, an' they meandered naterly a little too late, an' undertook to make a short cut to the cooper house through the tunnel. I saw the doves go in. She was a leanin' on his shoulder a weepin' an' he looked as if he'd lost his mother-in-law."

"Mother-in-law!"

"That's a little joke o' mine, mister. I mean he looked like a canned funeral. I warned 'em not to try the tunnel, for it was close on to the time for the lightning express. But they didn't heed or hear me—jes' kept on in. After they had left I got that oneasy I took my lantern an' run arter 'em. Jes' as I come in sight the thing came roarin' past Glen Cove—it don't stop there—an' I heard the whistle as the death on wheels plunged into the tunnel. I jammed the wall, I tell yez. I could see Len push his girl agin the same so the train might pass and no touch, an' like a flash I saw her tear away. Now, whether she was scart and didn't know what she was about, or wanted to kill herself can't be known, but she shot right in front ov that train. I saw the headlight shine like a flash ov lightning on a white, frightened face as I crowded back against the wall, an' then with a roar like thunder, an' the whole thing seemed wiped out as if a sponge had sorter sponged us out. I heard the train's thunder sort of speck as it left the tunnel, as if soundin' the murder over the land, an' I stood there in a sort ov a daze lisnin' to that roar die out in the distance. When I come round, which I did in a minit, I ran on. I stumbled over poor Len, lyin' as if dead, an' then I run up and down at least twice before I saw a heap that looked like a bundle of rags soaked in blood, an' will you believe, the bundle moved. It was only a quiver, an' all was still. She didn't make a lovely corpse when we got it together. Some people sickened an' fainted when they saw it."

"And Len?"

"We carted him home. The doctors could not find any bones broken, cuts, or hurt inside or out, but he lay sorter stoopid six weeks and then got up an' has been looney ever since."

"Poor fellow."

"Should think so. Queerest thing about the poor chap was that he took to runnin' ahead uv trains, goin' through the tunnel a-warnin' people off. He sorter got that hammered out uv him."

"The old folks learned a lesson, eh?"

"Not much; can't teach sich old stoopids much. They do say the old jedge has softenin uv the brain, but I don't believe he had any to soften."—*Donn Piatt.*

Tests for Impurities in Water.

To know whether water is hard or soft, dissolve a little white soap in alcohol, and add a few drops of the water under investigation. If the alcohol turns milky, the water is hard; if either unaltered or simply cloudy, it is soft.

To detect a copper percentage add a little filing dust of soft iron to the water, leave it in for a few minutes, and add a few drops of sal ammoniac. A blue colorization betrays the presence of copper.

Sulphur combinations are detected by adding a little water to the mercury in the bottle; this is closed and left to stand for a few hours. If the mercury assumes a darker surface, and, upon shaking separates into gray powder, it is a sign that the water contains sulphur combinations.

Dissolved pure lime is proven by adding one or two crystals of oxalic acid to the water. A milky precipitate betrays the presence of lime.

Sulphate of lime (gypsum) is recognized by the white precipitate caused by chloride of barium in the solution. The precipitate is not redissolved by nitric acid.

Alkalies and alkaline earths are detected as follows: Blue Litmus paper is colored feebly red with dilute vinegar, and dipped into the corresponding water. If the former blue color is restored the water is alkaline.

An iron percentage is recognized by a few drops of nutgall decoction, which are added to the water. If iron is present the water assumes an inky gray to black color. Also one drop of solution of ferrocyanide of potassium colors ferruginous water blue.

To detect magnesia the water is to be heated to boiling, and the point of a knife full of carbonate ammonia and a little phosphate of soda are added. If the magnesia is present it is precipitated.

Acids are ascertained by dipping a small piece of litmus paper in the water. A red colorization betrays their presence.

Water for carbonating or domestic use, and for distribution through pipes into dwellings in cities, towns, villages, and other places should be derived from sources that afford adequate quantities at all seasons, characterized as being:

1. Wholesome for drinking, for culinary and for other uses.
2. Soft, without having the power to dissolve or injure lead, and well adapted for washing the person, for use in baths, and for use with soap.
3. Of a normal uniform temperature at its source equal to the average of the climate for the year.
4. Well aerated, helding in solution eight or more cubic inches of gasses per gallon, namely, about two of oxygen, six of nitrogen; agreeable and refreshing when drunk.
5. Clear, transparent, colorless, bright, and, when seen in large bulk, pure blue, the natural color of uncontaminated water.
6. Unable to cause a deposit or fur in the utensil in which it is heated or boiled.
7. Free from organisms, animal or vegetable, living or dead, and matter in suspension.

Water in its natural or normal condition characterized by all these seven qualities may be abundantly obtained in some portions of the globe.

Northern Limit of CoraGrowth.

On the northeast shores of Asia corn cannot be cultivated at fifty degrees north latitude, although in the interior it matures as far north as sixty-two degrees. On the eastern shores of America the northern limit of its growth is fifty degrees, and on the western shores it reaches about fifty-seven degrees, while in the intermediate country it is known to grow as far as sixty-five degrees. The fact that it thrives farther north in the interior of continents than on the shores is thought by M. Buysman to be due not alone to the cooling influences of ice accumulations on the coasts, but to depend largely on the greater amount of sunlight received in the dry regions far from the oceans. In Norway corn grows in latitude seventy degrees, the climate being not only warmed by proximity to the Gulf stream, but the skies being very clear as well. Even in the most northern regions, where the shade temperature is very low, vegetation may grow in sheltered spots exposed to the sun, and luxuriant scurvy grass has been found on Walden Island, beyond eighty degrees north latitude.—*London News.*

All the government officials of Japan were privately instructed some time ago to wear European costume during office hours; but as some are still using Japanese dress, the authorities are said to have resolved on making the measure compulsory.

SOMETHING ABOUT SWEETS.

PROGRESS OF THEIR MANUFACTURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Delicacies that Delight the Palates of Youth—Vegetable Colors Taking the Place of Poisonous Ones.

The last thing a child inquires about is how the sugar-plum it snaps up with some avidity is made. Yet the manufacture of these delicacies—I had almost said necessaries—of the nursery is a thing worth witnessing. Formerly all the higher class came from France and Germany, where for ages they have been famous for their delicacies. But since the introduction of steam into their fabrication these articles are now made on the largest scale in this country, and are vastly cheapened since the days when we used to spend our last penny in taffy. The rude style of old is also gone. The eye must now be satisfied as well as the palate, even in the cheapest items. Think of the one-cent sweets done up in a ruby-colored gelatine packet. There was color, it is true, in some of the more showy sweets of old, but it was metallic color, containing the most virulent poison. An analysis of this painted confectionary, published in a medical journal some years ago, exposed the villainous manner in which this vividly colored sweetmeat was made attractive to the children by poisonous paint. The brighter the hue the more deadly the sweet. The brilliant green, for instance, with which the toy confectionary was adorned, contained arsenic of copper. One can quite understand the bad name sweets acquired when thus made up. There was vermilion in the reds, of course, and gamboge and chromate of lead in the yellows. No doubt many young children were absolutely killed by plentifully partaking of these artistically poisoned comfits. The analysis of that medical paper has delivered us from this cause of infantile trouble. Nothing but harmless vegetable colors are now used, which, if not so brilliant as metallic ones, are quite safe.

A large New York establishment, which ordinarily employs some ninety persons, about the commencement of December requires the services of almost double that number, the majority of whom are engaged in making bonbons by the million until the turn of the new year. The entire underground portion of the premises is devoted to the manufacture of sweetmeats. On descending the stone staircase one finds one's self in a stifling atmosphere, too heavily laden with the aroma of vanilla and other essences. Around are scores of workmen, their faces lighted up by the red glare of numerous furnaces, busily engaged in plunging particular fruits into large caldrons filled with boiling syrups. More in the shade are other stalwart-looking men, their countenance made pallid by the intensely heated atmosphere, piling up almonds, etc., on huge copper vessels, and so constant is the sound of metal that the visitor might imagine himself in an armor smithy instead of a sweetmeat factory, among workmen making bonbons for women and children to crunch. On all sides are piles of sugar barrels, gallons of liquors, syrups and essences—kirsch, wine, aniseed, maraschino, curacao, pineapple, apricot, strawberry, cherry, vanilla, chocolate, coffee and tea—with sacks of almonds and baskets of chestnuts, pistachio nuts and filberts being emptied into machines which bruise their husks, flay them and blanch them all ready to receive their saccharine coating.

Most bonbons are made by hand; only those which are flat on the bottom are cast in molds. In the hand made bonbons the sugar paste is rolled into shape by the aid of an instrument formed of a stout piece of wire, one end of which is twisted and the other fixed into a wooden handle. With this the paste is taken out of the caldron and worked into the desired form by a rapid stroke of the hand. For bonbons of a particular form, such as those in imitation of fruits, etc., models are carved in wood. A certain number of these, say from fifty to sixty, are fixed on a narrow strip of wood, and the confectioner takes molds of them in starch, contained in a series of large, shallow drawers. As soon as the molds become dry they are filled with liquid sugar, already colored and flavored, after which the drawer is put on one side for twenty-four hours, when the bonbons are ready for sale. The delicate sweets, containing some essences, such as pineapple, etc., are always cast in starch molds. It puzzles older heads than those of children to know how this drop of delicious liquid gets into the center of the sweet. Like many other puzzling matters, it is very easily explained. The flavoring essence is mixed with the liquid sugar, and when poured into the mold the latter crystalizes immediately over the former. These essences, so nice to the taste, are the most remarkable examples of the power of chemistry to transform very repugnant materials into delicacies. Fusel oil is the base of the pear essence, and pineapple essence is obtained by diluting ether with alcohol. The chemist in his laboratory, with great cunning, manufactures scores of these essences, which are supposed to be the veritable product of delicate fruits. Some of the pretty forms that are made to take the fancy of the little ones are simply punched out of flat films of sugar rolled; some are cast, some are pressed into shape when soft between engraved rollers. The drops and sweets that are quite clear are boiled so long that the water has evaporated out of them. Such sweets must be immediately bottled up, or preserved from the air, otherwise they absorb water and become semi-liquid. Barley sugar is an example in point. If it is not hermetically sealed down in tins, it deliquesces, and loses all its crispness. It is as well to know that this is the purest of all sweets—being absolutely clarified sugar, and therefore the most wholesome for children. On the other hand, peppermint drops are the most open to sophistication. They should be made of crushed white sugar, mixed into a paste with gum. But the tempation to adulterate is too great for the dishonest dealer to resist; consequently, in order to supply the market one-half plaster paris is mixed with inferior sugar. One can quite understand the sickness that overtakes children sometimes after sucking those cemfits. The wonder is that such a mass of plaster does not interfere more signally with their digestion. Jujubes, those flexible lozenges which stick so in the teeth, contain a large portion of gum. They are poured into tins to cool, standing for several hours, sliced into sheets, and then cut by scissors into the well-known diamond shapes.

The veritable sugar-plum, or almond-drop, is made in a very interesting manner. A number of almonds, after being coated with a little gum to catch the white sugar, are thrown into a deep pan surrounded with steam. This pan revolves sideways at an angle of forty-five degrees. As it revolves, the almonds, of course, tumble over one another, and while they are doing so the workman pours over them from time to time liquid white sugar allowing a sufficient time to elapse between each supply for the sugar to harden upon the comfit. In this way it grows by the imposition of layer upon layer until it is the proper size. By this simple motion the sugar is deposited in the smoothest and most regular manner. Girls are largely employed in the sugar-plum trade. They are quick and stick well to their work, but they have a sweet tooth and help themselves to the lozengers pretty liberally. As is it is impossible to stop petty pilfering they are given liberty to eat as much as they like.

The manufacture of the surprise nuts is done with the utmost speed by those little workwomen. The nut is first opened by means of a rose cutter; the kernel is then cleared out with a penknife, the hollow is filled with seed-sweets, and the hole by which they have been introduced, is sealed with chocolate. It is great fun, of course, when you have cracked a nut to find your mouth full of these small sugar seeds, whether you expect the surprise or not. In one part of the establishment I came upon the little artists coloring the small articles cast in sugar. It was all vegetable color, of course, and quite harmless. There is no great artistic talent required in the coloring operations they have to perform and it is too cheaply paid to be very carefully done, but, however, poor they may be as works of art, they are not unwholesome, which was far from being the case a few years ago, before the board of health interfered in New York for the good of our little ones.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The turkey was unknown in England until the reign of Henry VIII.

Making artificial tails for horses is reported to be a successful industry in Connecticut.

The first wedding in America was that of Edward Wilson and Susannah White at Plymouth in 1621.

Fort St. Mark, in St. Augustine, Fla., was finished in 1756, and is said to have been 100 years in building.

A botanical phenomenon was witnessed last season on the shore of Todos, Santos Bay, Lower California, where an apple tree blossomed and bore large, perfect fruit on its trunk an inch from the ground.

The Japanese form of administering an oath is to dip a finger in ink. In London a Japanese witness was sworn in that way the other day, and after the formality he remarked that it was useless, as he knew nothing about the case in question.

A correspondent of the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Times*, reports that along the southern of Mexico the people have a habit of inoculating themselves with the virus of the rattlesnake or adder, which renders them absolutely safe forever afterward from the bite or sting of the deadliest reptiles.

A Lewiston (Me.) physician's father, when quite young, was bitten by a vicious horse—the horse's teeth closing over his ear lobe and taking out a small piece of the upper part. The mark of the wounded ear skipped one generation and has appeared in the Lewiston physician's son, there being on the little fellow's ear the plain marking of the ear that showed, years ago, upon his grandfather.

A reputable scientific authority quotes the statement that, by careful estimate, a spider ate four times its weight for breakfast, nearly nine times its weight for dinner, thirteen times its weight for supper, finishing up an ounce, and at 8 P. M., when he was released, ran off in search of food. At this rate a man of 160 pounds would require the whole of a fat steer for breakfast, another with a half-dozen good sheep for dinner, and two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs for supper, with about four barrels of fresh fish as a lunch before going to his club banquet.

What Coral Is.

This single coral animal (quite unlike an insect, and it is quite time for books to omit that designation—coral insect) is like the sea anemones, Actinias, or sea-flowers, some species of which we see on the rocks of our northern co st. It is a small tube of flesh, with a stomach, and tentacles surrounding it, which move about in seach of food and conduct it to the mouth. The nervous system and blood system are of the most simple kind. Of course, in a creature so low in the scale of life, there is no head, nor are there special organs of sense, such as for seeing and hearing. They are popularly called animal flowers. This little creature soon develops a hard covering or shell, secreting from its exterior a shell from the lime which is held in solution by the sea-water, just as the clam or any shell-fish secretes the lime which makes their shells. And these lime coverings are analogous to the skeletons of higher animals, though in one case the lime skeleton is inside, in the other outside. After a little the soft young coral, having settled itself upon a solid footing on the bottom of the sea, like myriads of others around it, exhibits a white calcareous coating on portions of it, and in a short time has deposited from its soft exterior and partitions of its interior a solid lime tube with dividing walls. This is a coral "pure and simple." A great block many feet in diameter is no more than simply a congregation of many of these. When the little single coral is perfect in its lime tube, it buds, and increases itself thereby, adding constantly either in this way or by the omission of eggs.—*New York Evening Post.*

Employment and Education.

"A good education, says Dr. McCosh, "qualifies a man to do a dozen different things, where an ignorant man could do only one. Education also enables a man to rise in any sphere of labor in which he is employed." The truth of this is especially valuable in these days of change in vocations. Science is specializing every employment; mechanism is taking the place of mannual labor, and in this approaching readjustment of vocations, will prove the only individual safeguard. What industrial future is there for the man who can use his hands only when a machine is invented that takes the place of a thousand pair of hands? Obviously, the practical need of intellectual qualification is far greater in this age, and will continue to increase with the progress of humanity. It is the tendency of every trade to become an art, and of every artisan to become an artist in his specialty. And in this lies the true secret of the great need of industrial education.—*Lilian Whiting.*

DIAMONDS BY THE QUART.

ENORMOUS WEALTH IN THE SULTAN'S TREASURY.

A Dazzling Display of Treasures that Sets the Brain Whirling—The "Arabian Nights" Outdone.

If you are in Constantinople, and the sultan intimates that it would give him pleasure to open the doors of the treasury for your inspection, you should not lose the opportunity. It is a privilege not easily obtained. Through the "August Gate," within the walls of the old Seraglio, you can penetrate; over the lawns and around the tree of the Janissaries you can wander; but at the "Gate of Health" a Turkish guard demands your firman—that talisman without which all entreaties are useless. If, after waiting, this firman is brought in person by an aid-de-camp of the sultan, what was civility becomes deference. The guards who a moment ago waved you aside that a black eunuch might pass and be saluted, now present arms to you, and another eunuch, a tall white fellow, comes forth to receive his highness's command.

To the treasury is but a step, and whence all those attendants so suddenly spring is surprising. You are not, as you imagined, alone with the aid-de-camp and the white eunuch, for here are twenty or more guardians of the treasury ranged on either side of the massive doors. The ceremony of entering is in itself imposing. The locks are elaborate and the mechanism intricate. The chief of the guards unlocks one bolt, which he hands to the man on his right. A padlock he gives to an assistant on the left, and then along the dignified line he slowly distributes one piece after another of the ponderous combination.

The door is thrown open, and the treasury is before you. At the entrance stands the famous throne which in 1514 was captured from the shah of Persia. And it is here that you utter your first exclamations of wonder and admiration—expressions of feeling which increase in intensity as your eyes rest upon the dazzling display, until words and thoughts fail to convey even to yourself any estimate of the wealth about you. This throne is perhaps three feet high, and about the same across, and is one mass of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and turquoises. Over it is suspended a golden egg of more than a foot in diameter, and this egg sparkles and glitters with the precious stones with which it is studded. In the cases on every hand are rare treasures. Diamonds are everywhere—quarts of diamonds; there are turquoises around and between these diamonds—pecks of turquoises; and this is no exaggeration. There are emeralds of such wonderful size and value as to be beyond any estimate. In two cases there are two emeralds, one the size of a man's clenched hand, the other flat and as large as a hand extended. There are sword-hilts of solid emeralds. The famous jewel of Bangkok must be overshadowed in comparison.

To realize the pearls, imagine a table cover of beautiful pattern and exquisite embroidery, and then fancy that there has been a hail of pearls for ten minutes, and that they have all clung to this cover. That would be one piece of tapestry, and there are scores of them hanging in this room; and the pearls are as large as peas. That was bead-work in the reign of some Ottoman ruler.

There are gems in bulk; rare old China vases filled to the brim with huge emeralds; Japanese tureens overflowing with magnificent pearls; decorated plates heaped up with coral beads like ripe cherries; golden salvers blazing with the light of hundreds of immense diamonds; and scattered about with a lavish hand lie the pale and beautiful turquoises like blooming flowers, an unpretending bed for all this wondrous beauty.

There is the cradle in which ten sultans have rocked, and whose every motion sent forth rays as brilliant as the glory of their career; their little school-bags hang here, and still shimmer in their crust of gems. Diamonds, diamonds—everywhere is the glitter of diamonds. Surely they must have been guardians of the treasury who first dreamed of the "Arabian Nights." Presents from foreign magnates rival each other in value and splendor. Here is another jeweled throne, and over it hang a ruby and an emerald of fabulous size. An Indian rajah's gift, a marvel of beauty, is in height four inches only, but in design most exquisite.

A rajah is seated on a throne, and over the throne is a canopy; in front is a slave. The body of the rajah is a single pearl; the waist and trunk of the slave of another pearl of curious shape; the legs and arms are solid masses of diamonds; the canopy is of diamonds. The effect is beyond description. You feel such surroundings; you cease talk—what, indeed, can you say? Turn as you will, the diamonds flash at you, the rubies fire at you, the pearls soothe you, and the whole intoxicates you. You see the aid-de-camp smiling, but proud of his sultan's treasures, the accumulated treasure of over thirty rulers of the great Ottoman Empire. With an odd mixture of half-formed thoughts, you pass into another room. A golden column confronts you, a model of the Trajan monument; over six feet in height and eight inches in diameter, it is imposing, but does not surprise you. You are prepared to see walls and floors of solid gold—you almost expect it. Over your head hang golden bird-cages with clocks at their base. As is proper and becoming, the hours are indicated by diamond figures.

Here are cases of china ware—old and curious china ware—but, as if to asert their value, they are covered with gems set in fantastic filigree. There are guns and scimeters one blaze of light, more cloths of gold rescued from a shower of pearls, more golden eggs, more measures of gems, more whirling in your brain.

You mount to a gallery and loo[illegible] at the original costumes of a score [illegible] dead rulers. The robes are magnifice[illegible]ly embroidered, the turbans are [illegible]mense, diamonds are tangled in the pl[illegible]es, and the sword-hilts are single ge[illegible]. The older the date the richer the [illegible]s, but all with turbans and robes, [illegible]il the thirtieth sovereign adopts the f[illegible]nd the red troursers in use to-day.

There is yet another room [illegible] equal splendor. Your bewilderment [illegible]reases as you move on, and when at la[illegible]ou are bowed out by those grave watch[illegible]n, you wonder if they are not all sulta[illegible] and if you have not been dreaming.—*L[illegible]tenant E. W. Sturdy, U. S. N., in the [illegible]onaut.*

The average farmer of the co[illegible]ry has $2,864 of fixed farm capital, ex[illegible]ive of household furniture, carriages [illegible] other personal property of the farm.

Seventy-nine per cent. of the [illegible]oldiers in the Russian army are unable [illegible] read or write.

HEALTH HINTS.

Be abstemious.

Seek the sunlight.

Exercise regularly.

Breathe fresh air freely.

Keep the head cool and the feet warm.

Work is a good medicine for an uneasy mind.

Never begin a journey until breakfast has been eaten.

Alcohol retards digestion, and also renders it incomplete.

If you must borrow something, let that something be other than trouble.

A free use of lemon juice and sugar will almost invariably relieve a cough.

Water weakens digestion and encourages the absorption of fatty and saccharine matters.

Always keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also keep the chest well protected.

If those who feel poorly in the spring—or at any other time of year, in fact—would eat a lemon before breakfast every day for a week—with or without sugar, as they like—they would find it better than any medicine.—*Good Housekeeping.*

A Cozy Spot in the Adirondacks.

Do you know Bartlett's? It is the homeliest, quaintest, coziest place in the Adirondacks. A score of years or more ago Virgil Bartlett came into the woods, and built his house on the bank of the Saranac river, between the Upper Saranac and Round lake. It was then the only dwelling within a circle of many miles. The deer and bear were in the majority. At night one could sometimes hear the scream of the panther or the howling of wolves. But now the wilderness has begun to wear the traces of a conventional smile. The desert is blossoming a little if not as the rose—at least as the gilly-flower. Fields have been cleared, gardens planted; half a dozen log cabins have been scattered along the river; and the old house, having grown slowly and somewhat irregularly for twenty years, has lately come out in a modest coat of paint and a broad-brimmed piazza. But Virgil himself—the creator of the oasis—well-known of hunters and fishermen, dreaded of lazy guides and teamsters—"Virge," the irascible, kind-hearted, indefatigable, is here no longer. He will do his friends no more favors and put his foes to confusion no more. His short, imperious figure will not meet us again at the landing. For he has "gone out of the wilderness," and no man can fill his place. Peace be to thy memory, old friend! There are some who will not forget thy kindnesses in the good days that are past.

The charm of Bartlett's for the angler lies in the stretch of rapid water which flows just in front of his house. The Saranac river, breaking from its first resting-place in the Upper Lake, plunges down through a great bed of rocks, making a succession of short falls and pools and rapids, about a quarter of a mile in length. Here, in the spring and early summer, the speckled trout—brightest and gamiest of all fish that swim—are found in great numbers. As the season advances they move away into the deep water of the lakes. But there are always a few stragglers left, and I have taken them in the rapids at the very end of August. What could be more delightful than to spend an hour or two in the early morning, or about sundown, of each day, in wading this rushing stream, and casting the fly on its clear waters?—*Harper's Magazine.*

Doubling One's Money.

A new and ingenious New York swindle on a small scale has come to light in Irving, N. Y. Mr. Gib Smith, a druggist of that village, when looking over one of his New York papers, not long ago, saw the following advertisement:

HOW TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.

A legitimate method, requiring wit but no risk beyond the cost of a letter and ten cents in silver. If you are not afraid of twelve cents, address

McILVAINE SAMPLE CO.,
Box 98, Bible House, N. Y. City.
Mention the name of this paper.

Smith wasn't afraid of twelve cents. He clipped out the advertisement, pasted it on a sheet of letter paper, wrote the name of the paper from which it was clipped under it, wrote his own address, pasted a ten-cent piece on the letter paper by means of a two-cent stamp, and mailed the whole to the firm in New York. In exactly seventy-four hours from that time he got an answer to his letter. It came in a cheap, unsealed, manila envelope. It was printed on a slip of the cheapest white paper, and read:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your esteemed favor of recent date, asking us to teach you

HOW TO DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.

We will tell you a plan for gaining wealth,
Better than banking, trading, or leases;
Take a new greenback and fold it up,
And then you will find your wealth increases.

This wonderful plan, without danger or loss,
Keeps your cash in your hands and with nothing to trouble it;
And every time that you fold it across,
'Tis plain as the light of the day that you double it.

Two Astonishing Robberies.

One of the most singular, most amusing, and at the same time, for the victims, most annoying robberies, occurred in our city Saturday. Two elderly ladies on Michigan street were looking at the circus procession pass by. So intent were they in gazing upon the dazzling pageant that not only their eyes but their mouths were wide open, and while in this awe-struck condition they were each startled by the slap of a rough hand over their mouths. Of course they were mad, and looked around with great indignation to see who could be guilty of such a rude act, and it was not until they attempted to speak, in order to properly express their wrath, that they discovered their false teeth was gone. The thieves had looked into their wide-open mouths, and saw that the plates containing the teeth were of gold, and they wanted them.—*South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.*

There were in 1880 4,225,945 farmers and 4,008,907 farms in the United States. There are also 3,323,867 farm laborers. These and their families constituted forty-four per cent. or over 22,000,000 of our population. These constitute the most important factor of the nation's wealth, since the aggregated production of the farms is estimated to be $3,600,000,000, the value of the simple productions being $2,212,540,927 yearly.

There are 412 different species of trees in the American forests.

Mark Twain's worldly possessions are set down at $425,000.

WORKING DAYS.

A-wooing you came with your dulcet voice,
Your manner so knightly and debonair;
Who would not proudly have been your choice.
When you wove her garland so rich and rare!
It was well enough in the courting time
When your tongue spoke only in tuneful praise,
With love-words set to a silvern rhyme;
It is other now in the working days.

Could ever she dream, that gentle girl,
When you pledged her the tenderest care for life,
That you brow would knit, and your lip would curl,
When she, poor child, was your wedded wife?
Would the pretty maid have been swift to yield,
Caught in the toils of your winning ways,
Had a rift in the future's veil revealed
The gloom that should shadow the working days?

'Tis easy to carry the hardest load
When two who share it in mind are one;
'Tis pleasant to clamber the roughest road
With a friend who is cheery from sun t sun,
But crushes the burden with aching weight
If only the weaker that burden raise,
And bleak the path in the frost of fate
When jars the music of working days.

Oh, holiday suitor, so brave and trim,
So gay of mien and so soft of speech,
Pray what is your ring but a fetter grim
To the wife who is learning what tyrants teach?
Would it cost you much her home to bless
With the love you promised, the love that stays—
A strength and a sweetness through all the stress
And all the strain of life's working days!

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Suspended animation—Two healthy cats dangling from a clothes line.

The woman question: "Now, isn't this a pretty time of night for you to get home?"

The boarder is certain that life is a sham,
And holds less of pleasure than pain,
When he puts on his glasses to look for the clam
That the chowder's supposed to contain.
—*Boston Courier.*

Bartholdi modeled his statue after his mother. He made her the size she used to seem to him in his boyhood days when he was caught going in swimming without permission.—*Graphic.*

"Now, then, John," said the restaurant keeper to his boy, "bring out those sandwiches we put up last winter. Here's a big order come in to supply the Sunday-school picnic."—*Boston Courier.*

It is said that much suffering is caused an animal by defective shoeing. This will be readily understood by noticing a woman shoo a hen. The poor bird does not know which way to go.—*Boston Post.*

You might as well undertake to varnish a rainbow or try to stampede hunger with a dime with a hole in it, as expect to prevail on a man to own up to his wife that he has been in the wrong. *Chicago Ledger.*

Now the hammock swingeth,
Swingeth in the breeze,
Like a filmy cob-web,
'Twix the trees.
Ha! the thing collapseth,
Collapseth with a snap,
And the one within it
Takes a drap.
—*Merchant-Traveler.*

An exchange says: "If your spoons are stained from eggs, rub them with a little common salt." If the spoons referred to are those that come and gush round our sister Kit several times a week, salt won't hurt them at any time, whether they've been eating eggs or not.—*St. Paul Herald.*

"Have you an extra umbrella I could borrow?" asked a man in a friend's office. "I have an umbrella," replied the friend, pointing to a weather beaten, rock-ribbed piece of rusty calico in the corner, "but I don't think you will find it anything extra." He spoke the truth, but the umbrella never came back all the same.—*Merchant-Traveler.*

"Yes," said Mrs. Catchem, "those are my daughters over there on the sofa; they have half a million between them." It was not until after they were married to those daughters, that the two young men men who overheard the above remark found out that Mrs. Catchem referred to the rich old codger who sat on the sofa between the girls. Mrs. Catchem couldn't tell a fib, but she knew how to speak the truth advantageously.—*Boston Transcript.*

Persian Horse Dealers.

One of the exports of Persia is horses. The Persian dealer travels over the country, having agents in every large town. He buys for the Indian market. His destination, when he has got together a likely lot of animals, is usually Bombay or Bangalore; a few dealers try Kurrachee. As a rule the Persian horse dealer buys nothing under fourteen hands. The Persian horses exported to India are sold either as riding horses and chargers at an average minimum price of 600 rupees, or as artillery horses at a standard price of 400 rupees, while the animals that remain unbought for these purposes are eagerly snapped up as carriage horses. The Persian horse dealer, even when most respectable, resorts to bishoping, which dictionaries define as "to use arts to make old horses look like young ones," the arts used consisting in cutting the upper surface of the incisor teeth into a depression, and then with a chemical preparation blackening the cavity so as to imitate the "marks" of a young horse. The operation is always performed daring the voyage to India from the Persian Gulf, the instrument used being a dentist's rosehead hand drill.

The Effect of Wind on Salt Crystals

Coarse salt is made in the West Indies by the solar evaporation of sea water. The places chosen for its production are selected on account of the extraordinary saline strength of the water there. The water is allowed to run into shallow ponds direct from the ocean, and when a proper depth has been obtained, generally two or three feet, the entrance to the pond is closed and the water is evaporated by the sun and winds, and a deposit of salt is left. It requires about four months to evaporate three feet of water. The salt is then gathered into piles ready for delivery. Its quality depends almost entirely upon the caprices of nature. A dry and windy season will produce large and hard crystals, the most desirable characteristics of coarse salt, while if little wind blows the salt is fine-grained and poor.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1885.
$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-third volume on January 1st, 1884.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

—The cholera continues to spread in Spain.

—We read of more deaths by lightning than usual.

—Business is reported to be reviving all over the country.

—Two hundred and forty fourth class new postmasters were appointed on the 3rd inst.

—The friends of General Grant have raised over $12,000 to pay his doctor's bills.

—On the 29th ult., Martin Van Buren, grandson of President Van Buren, died in New York.

—The Garfield statue has been set up in the hall at the Capitol at Washington.

—The log cabin where Grant was born has been purchased by a New York syndicate for $7,000.

—It is estimated that there has been a decrease of about $7,000,000 in the public debt during July.

—It is said that the proceeds of the sale of General Grant's Memoirs will yield the family between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

—Nearly a million copies of the penny New Testament issued by the British Bible Society nine months ago have already been sold.

—Riel, the leader of the late rebellion in the British possessions, in the Northwest, has been sentenced to be hung on Sept. 18th.

—A widow in Lenoir county is applicant for a double pension on two one-legged husbands who lost their legs in the war.

—Lightning is said to have struck the cottage where Gen. Grant's remains were lying; also the site of his tomb in Riverside Park. No material damage.

—Thanks for an invitation from the Board of Directors to attend the Southern Exposition to be held in Louisville, Ky., from August 15th to October 24th.

—The new postal law makes the taking of a newspaper and refusal to pay for the same, theft, and any person guilty of such action is liable to criminal proceedings.

—The State Board of Pharmacy will meet at Greensboro, Wednesday and Thursday, 12th and 13th of August, for the purpose of examining such candidates for license to practice pharmacy as may appear before it.

—Gov. Jarvis has arrived at Para, 80 miles up the Amazon, Brazil, after a remarkably pleasant voyage. Going to sea again, he will proceed along the coast towards Rio, a distance of some 1,250 miles.

—The Democratic State Convention of Virginia nominated General Fitzhugh Lee for Governor, Hon. Jno. H. Massey for Lieut. Governor and Rufus A. Ayres, of Scott county, for Attorney General.

—Last week a car of the construction train on the Atlanta division of the Air-Line railroad was thrown from the track by running over a cow, and seven negroes were instantly killed and three others wounded.

—Pneumonia can be cured if the person will apply promptly over the lungs a poultice of mustard and flax seed meal, keeping quiet and warm in bed. Prompt action is of vital importance, and there is no occasion for waiting for the arrival of an 'old-fashioned' or 'new-fashioned' practitioner when so simple a remedy may be applied by any one, and if taken in season will, I think, always be effective, it is said.

—A New Orleans dispatch says: From the Teche country in Western Louisina, reports are received of the terrible state of affairs prevailing in the sections infected by the cattle plague. At one place there are fifty carcasses decomposing in about 25 acres. The stench at night is reported as being intolerable. The police jury have taken steps to destroy these carcasses. The afflicted animals manifest the symptoms of blind staggers, and die very shortly after taking the malady.

—Grant's last words of "peace" were: "I have witnessed, since my sickness, just what I have wished to see ever since the war—harmony and good feeling between the sections." Whenever the Ohio Republicans parade their banners of discord and Foraker, "painted red," steps to the footlights and begins to dance the war dance and to flap his little bloody shirt, let the Democrats throw out a banner of peace to the breeze emblazoned with the last legacy of Grant to his country men.—*Wilmington Star.*

—A fearful wave of heat now extends over the whole of the United Kingdom. In London the effects of the long spell of torrid weather are appalling. Every one is more or less affected. Children are dying by the hundred, scores of men are prostrated by sun stroke each day, and the roadways are often blocked by horses suddenly falling dead. A new terror is added by the prevalence of hydrophobia. The streets are absolutely unsafe owing to the number of mad dogs running at large, and many persons who never carried a weapon before are now buying revolvers.

DREADFUL TORNADO.—On last Tuesday afternoon an appalling cyclone swept up the Delaware, wrecking ferry boats, lifting one boat clear out of the water and whirling it around like a top. Passengers jumped off and were drowned in the river. The destruction of property in Camden and throughout the surrounding country was very great. The rainfall was very heavy, north, east and west. Loss of life unusually large.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SHOTWELL.—Captain Randolph A. Shotwell, editor of the Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic*, died quite suddenly in Raleigh on Friday morning last. The *News-Observer* says:

The disease that carried him off, it is said, was in the nature of rheumatism of the bowels, perhaps involving the heart.

Capt. Shotwell's career is too well known to need extended comment in this hurried notice. At a very tender age he enlisted in the Confederate army, and manfully followed the Stars and Bars to the bitter end. After the war he became involved in some ku klux troubles in Rutherford county, and suffered a long and painful confinement of four years in the Albany penitentiary, always, however, maintaining his innocence and refusing to accept a release based on bending his knee to the hand that had smitten him.

—The death of Sir Moses Montefiore, the distinguished Hebrew philanthropist, at Ramsgate in England last Thursday, at the good old age of 100 years, has cast a gloom over the entire civilized world, and over the Jewish race in particular.

The committee of the Union of American Hebrew congregations, in meeting at New York, has voted that services in his memory shall be held in all American cities.

—The funeral of Gen. Grant will take place in New York on Saturday afternoon the 8th inst. It was Mrs. Grant's wish that some prominent ex-Confederates should be named among the pall-bearers, and acting upon this suggestion the President has appointed the following named gentlemen: Gen. William T. Sherman, Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan, Admiral David B. Porter, Rear-Admiral Worden, General Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, General Simon E. Buckner, of Kentucky; Hamilton Fish, of New York; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetes; George W. Childs, of Pennsylvania; John A. Logan, of Illinois; George Jones, of New York; Gliver Hoyt, of New York.

The casket in which Gen. Grant's remains will be enclosed is described as being made of cedar, lined with copper lining and covered with plush silk. The top is of heavy plate glass. The mountings are of solid silver and on the solid gold plate is the inscription, "U. S. Grant." A steel case is to enclose the casket. It is oval in shape, air and water tight, and is to be secured by rivets. The cost was over $1,000.

It has been decided to bury Gen. Grant at Riverside Park, near New York, instead of at Central Park. Mrs. Grant preferred the former.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army, the Marquis of Lorne, Gen. Wolsely, and M. Martiney, Chilean Ambassador to England, have signified their intention of being present at the memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant, at Westminster Abbey to morrow. Mr. Gladstone also says he will go if his health permits. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught will be represented by equerries. The Duke of Argyl, John Bright and many other distinguished gentlemen have written letters expressing regret at their inability to attend. Among American visitors in London who will go to the Abbey are Chief Justice Waite, Hon. Benj. H. Brewster and Senators Edmunds and Hawley. The American committee which has charge of the services say that the warmth with which the Englishmen have responded to the invitation to attend has been very flattering.

Postoffices to be Closed out of Respect to Grant's Memory.

The following order has been mailed to all postmasters:

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In recognition of the nation's loss in the death of General U. S. Grant, and in participation of the sorrow and as an expression of the reverence for his honored memory, all postoffices in the several States and Territories of the Union are ordered to be closed between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m., on Saturday, the 8th day of August, appointed for the celebration of his obsequies.

By order of the Postmaster General.

[Signed]
A. E. STEVENSON,
First Ass't Postmaster General.

—ST. NICHOLAS for August is the great *rural* number of the year. The first story, illustrated by a beautiful frontispiece picture by R. B. Birch, is entitled "Little Dame Fortune," and tells how a little girl who wandered away out-of-doors once made an artist's fortune. Helen Gray Cone goes with us into the woods and sings about "A String of Birds' Eggs"; Mrs. Frank M. Gregory up among the Catskills explains how some children there reversed the seasons and went "Coasting in August"; Laura E. Richards takes us for "A Pleasant Walk" in the fields, and Grace F. Pennypacker poetically interprets to us "What the Flowers Said." Then Mary Hallock Foote gives us a whiff of salt air in "A 'Constitutional' on the Beach," where we can watch, and the flight of "The Great Blue Heron" with Celia Thaxter, make "A Water-museum" under the direction of G. E. Channing, or go in bathing with "The Brownies at the Sea-side."

Announcing His Own Death.

Last week a telegram was sent from Hickory in the name of one George Furchison to Mrs. Cotton, of Knoxville, Tenn., stating that her husband had been drowned in the Catawba river. Mrs. Cotton came to see about it, arriving in Hickory Monday night. She brought with her a photograph of her husband, by which Mr. George Furchison, the sender of the telegram, was identified as her husband. He had telegraphed his own death. This is a new method of dissolving the bonds of matrimony, but in this instence it was a failure.

A WHITE MAN TURNING BLACK.—A white man named Hemming, who lives in Dale county, Arkansas, is turning black. About 6 months ago he noticed that the skin on his breast showed signs of discoloration in spots. At first the patches were of a pale brownish yellow color, but they gradually grew darker and the hue seemed to spread. Then his arms and back began to be similarly affected, and subsequently his legs became discolored. Recently small spots have made their appearance on his cheek, forehead and neck. This gradual discolorment, it is believed will continue until the man's skin becomes wholly black, or rather very dark brown. The physicians who have examined the case pronounced the affection to be one of which there is no record in medical treatises. A singular feature about the malady is that Hemming's general health is in no way impaired.

—Thomas Brantly was lynched at Bainbridge, Ga., for his terrible brutality to his wife. He had been married two years to an excellent lady. He was in the habit of beating her upon all occasions. Stripes and blows were showered upon her daily. Here is an account of some of his deviltry:

"One day last week he and his wife attended together a picnic in the neighborhood. As they were leaving she accepted a piece of watermelon from a gentleman friend. This so enraged her husband, who sat beside her, that he immediately drove off towards home, and beat his wife with the buggy whip very nearly the whole distance of eight miles, and after reaching home knocked her down, kicked her and broke two of her ribs. He then made her undress and go to bed, and applied a bottle of turpentine in such a manner that the poor creature at this writing has scarcely life enough to know that the vigilantes have freed her from the author of her misery. This last outrage broke the seal which wifely devotion had set upon the fountains of her grief and sadness, and in a flood of tears she confided to her brother the story of her woe."

He was hanged by about 50 men. —*Wilmington Star.*

An Enterprising, Reliable House.

Druggists can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

Washington's Public Buildings.

The cost of the principal government buildings in Washington has been as follows: Treasury department building, $7,168,354; national museum, $200,000; postoffice department, $2,151,590; printing office, $296,000; marine barracks, $339,630; naval hospital, $115,035; State, War and Navy building, $7,628,925; agricultural department, $601,825; Smithsonian institution, $492,264; national monument, $1,000,000; naval observatory, $255,264; patent office, $3,245,773; United States capitol, about $16,000,000. The court house cost $275,152, the money for which was raised by a lottery, which was drawn in Alexandria, Va. The principal prize was $10,000, and, though it was a semi-government affair, it was never paid the holder of the lucky ticket.

The Way Small Expenditures Count.

Five cents each morning. A mere small trifle. Twenty-five cents a week. Not much, yet it would buy coffee or sugar for a whole family. Eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents a year. And amount invested in a savings bank at the end of each year, and the interest thereon at 6 per cent., compounded, would in 12 years amount to more than $650. Enough to buy a good farm in the West.

Five cents before breakfast, dinner and supper; you'd hardly miss it, yet 'tis fifteen cents a day, $1.05 per week. Enough to buy wife or daughter a dress. Fifty-four dollars and sixty cents a year. Enough to buy a small library of books. Invest this as before and in twenty years you would have over $1,000. Quite enough to buy a good house and lot.

Ten cents each morning; hardly worth a second thought; yet with it you can buy a paper of pins or a spool of thread. Seventy cents per week; 'twould buy several yards of muslin. Thirty-six dollars and fifty cents in one year. Deposit this as before, and you have $1,340 in twenty years; quite a snug little fortune.

Ten cents before each breakfast, dinner and supper—thirty cents a day. It would buy a book for the children. Two dollars and ten cents a week; enough to pay for a year's subscription to a good newspaper. One hundred and nine dollars and twenty cents per year. With it you could buy a good melodeon, on which your wife or daughter could produce sweet music so pleasantly and while the evening hours away. And this amount invested as before, in forty years produces the desirable amount of $12,000.

Boys, learn a lesson. If you would be happy lead a sober life, and be a wealthy and influential man; instead of squandering your extra change invest in a library or savings bank. If you would be a miserable youth, lead a drunken life, abuse your children, grieve your wife, be a wretched and despicable being while you live, and finally go down to a dishonored grave, take your extra change and invest in a drinking saloon.—*Ex.*

Monument to Gen. Grant.

The executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the 29th ult., resolved to subscribe the sum of five thousand dollars toward the fund for a monument to Gen. Grant. It also resolved that the managers of the offices of the company should be instructed to receive subscriptions to the fund from the public. In accordance with this latter resolution, J. Merrihew, general superintendent, has issued instructions to all office managers by telegraph to display in their offices notices to the effect that they are prepared to accept such contributions, and to give informal receipts therefor, subsequently to be replaced by formal receipts from the committee of the Grant Memorial Association, which has been appointed by the Mayor of New York. Those desirous of contributing towards this grand national monument now know how to do it.

The Industrial Progress of a Week.

The last week of July shows that, despite warm weather, the South keeps steadily on in her industrial growth. The list of new enterprises organized in the South during the past week, as published in the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* of Aug. 1, exhibits a wide diversity of industries, and indicates that while the industrial growth of the South is very rapid, it is a healthy growth, as it is not confined to any one line of manufacturing, but includes a a large number of diversified enterprises. There is also noticeable more activity in railroad interests than for time, while new roads are being organized and old ones improved and extended, giving evidence of the returning confidence with which capitalists regard the investment of money in Southern railroad property. Of new manufacturing enterprises reported for the week, we note a $125,000 company to make iron and steel in Alabama; the purchase of material for the erection of an iron furnace in Tennessee; the resumption of work by a large rolling mill in the same State that has long been idle; a contract for the building of railroad machine shops in Birmingham; a $20,000 wagon and plow factory near Atlanta; a $50,000 plow factory company at Louisville; machine shops at Dayton, Tenn., Easton, Md., Kissimmee, Fla., and Elberton, Ga.; at Vicksburg, Miss., the proposition ragarding the building of large railroad shops there has been appointed by the Mayor of New York. Those desirous of contributing towards this grand national monument now know how to do it.

—The steamship Arawa has just made the trip around the world in 73 days, 5 hours and 40 minutes, This is the fastest on record.—*Star.*

Curiosities of Commerce.

A man on one of the North River Pennsylvania Railroad piers, who was looking at a carriage marked to go to Norfolk, Va., yesterday, said to a bystander:

"The wood in those carriage wheels came originally from Virginia in logs. Now it goes back as a finished product."

"Why cannot the Virginia wood be worked up on its native ground."

"Because no one has established the shops. But more singular things than that have happened in the history of commerce. On October 14, 1855, for instance, the brig Adelaide arrived in New York, bringing a cargo of wheat, barley, &c., from San Francisco, which paid the shipper a clean profit of fifty per cent., the wheat then selling at $2 a bushel. The ship was at once loaded again, and among other things carried out were 1,500 barrels of flour. Californians had to go 17,000 miles to mill in those days.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.—LONDON, Aug. 3.—Dispatches from Toshkend in Asiatic Russia, state that a great earthquake has visited that region. It damaged most of the houses in the towns of Bisherzek and Kurnid and the cities of Saluk and Bulvoodsk. In the latter place the church was shaken to fragments while it was crowded with worshippers, a large number of whom were killed. The earth opened in great fissures in Belvoodsk and many people were swallowed up.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
N. C. DIVISION.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date, May 31, 1885.	No. 51, Daily.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Charlotte,	4.50 a m	6.30 p m
" Salisbury,	6.32 a m	7.50 p m
" Lexington,	7.45 a m	8.52 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	8.17 a m	9.18 p m
Leave "	9.35 a m	
Arrive Hillsboro,	11.39 a m	
" Durham,	12.13 p m	
" Raleigh,	1.20 p m	
Leave "	2.28 p m	
Arrive Goldsboro,	4.40 p m	

No. 15—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Greensboro,	10.00 p m
Arrive at Raleigh,	6.00 a m
Arrive at Goldsboro,	11.00 a m

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R., for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. Daily. Nos. 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 31, 1885.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro,	12.35 p m	
Arrive Raleigh,	3.00 p m	
Leave "	5.00 p m	
Arrive Durham,	6.07 p m	
" Hillsboro,	6.47 p m	
" Greensboro,	9.00 p m	
Leave "	11.21 p m	9.36 a m
Arrive Lexington,	12.31 p m	10.40 a m
" Salisbury,	1.05 a m	11.10 a m
" Charlotte,	2.56 a m	12.35 p m

No. 16—Daily except Sunday.

Leave Goldsboro,	7.45 p m
Arrfve at Raleigh,	11.45 p m
Leave Raleigh,	12.35 a m
Arrive at Greensboro,	8.30 a m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R., and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R., for all points South and Southeast and with A. & C. Air-Line for all points South.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 50—Daily.

Leave Greensboro,	11.35 p m
Arrive Kernersville,	12.39 p m
" Salem,	1.17 p m

No. 52—Daily.

Leave Greensboro,	9.46 a m
Arrive Kernersville,	10.50 a m
" Salem,	11.25 a m

GOING NORTH.

No. 51—Daily.

Leave Salem,	6.55 p m
Arrive Kernersville,	7.30 p m
" Arrive Greensboro,	8.35 p m

No. 53—Daily.

Leave Salem,	6.40 a m
Arrive Kernersville,	6.05 a m
" Greensboro,	8.05 a m

STATE UNIVERSITY R. R.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1—Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Chapel Hill,	10.25 a m
Arrive University,	11.25 p m

No. 3—Daily, except Sunday.

Leave Chapel Hill,	5.00 p m
Arrive University,	6.00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

No. 4—Daily, except Sunday.

Leave University,	6.30 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill,	7.31 p m

No. 2—Daily, except Sunday.

Leave University,	11.54 a m
Arrive Chapel Hill,	12.54 p m

Buffet Sleeping Cars Without Change.

On Trains 50 and 51, between New York and Atlanta, and between Greensboro and Asheville.

Through Pullman Sleepers on Trains 52 and 53, between Washington and Augusta, and Danville and Richmond, and Washington and New Orleans.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, for all points South, South-west, West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the South-west, address

A. L. RIVES, Gen'l P. and Gen. Manager.
M. SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agent. Richmond, Va.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flattering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

GOOD BOOKS AT COST!

Wishing to reduce our stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

before the Fall Trade begins we will sell

AT & BELOW COST

a large lot of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

for all classes and all tastes. There is no mistake about this. The list includes some of Houghton & Mifflin's popular Novels and Biographies. Don't fail to call and examine the Stock.

A lot of

Fancy Goods,

consisting of

WORK BOXES,
SATCHELS
SCRAP BOOKS,

and numerous other articles of value.

ALL

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

BLUM'S

BOOKSTORE,

MAIN STREET

SALEM, - - - N. C.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

WINSTON, N. C.

FOR THE LADIES.

Have you examined our stock of Ladies, Misses' and Childrens' Goods since we moved them into a separate store room? If not you are very respectfully invited to call and examine our very large stock and prices. *We intend to make it to the interest of every lady in this country to give us a large share of her trade by giving her good goods, low prices and honest treatment.* Very Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Dress Silks, 90 cts., $1.00, $1.60 and $1.75 per yard. Colored Dress Silks 60 to 80 cents per yard, Trimming Silks in all colors 65 to $2.00 per yard, Black, Navy Blue, Wine Color, Plum, Brown, Garnet, Olive Green and light shade Cashmeres at prices from 25 cents to $1.00 per yard. Black, Brown, Light Blue, Cream, Buff, Pink and colored Nuns' Veiling, Grey checked and other colors, Summer Flannels, Lace Buntings in all colors. Large assortment of plain and fancy Dress Goods, all colors and prices from 6 to 75 cents per yard, Black Alpaca of different grades, Solid Blue, Pink, Cream and Brown Lawn, large stock of figured Lawns, White and Linen Lawns, Cross Barred Muslin, Swiss Muslin, Jaconets, Nainsook, Cream and Pink Mull, Satteens, Chambrays, Ginghams, Zephyr Cloth, Seersuckers, Bonnet Checks in all colors, Dress Linens, White, figured and colored Piquets, Grass Cloths, Prints in great variety, Cambrics, Wigans, Crinoline, Corset Jeans, &c.

Cretonnes, colored and White Canton Flannels, Dress and sack flannels of all colors and grades, Red, White and Grey plain and twilled Flannels. Large stock of dress Linseys and Bellemont Plaids, Table Damask in different colors and Napkins to match, Linen table cloth white and colored and Napkins to match, ready-made table cloths of different sizes. Crash and Towels cheap to very good. Table Oil and shelf cloths. Full assortment plain and figured Counterpanes from 90 cents to $2.50 each. White and Grey Bed Blankets and Bed Quilts from 75 cents to $10.00 per pair. Bleached and Brown Domestics, Bleached and Brown Drills of every description at remarkably low prices, Black, Brown and Blue Velvets, Veiling, Musquito Netting, &c.

Cashmere Shawls, Saratoga Scarfs, Plain and Fancy Shawls of every color and price from 25 cents to $10.00 each, Jerseys plain and braided from $1.25 to $3.00 each, Skirts from 50 cents to $4.00 each, Parasols of latest styles and every color from 30 cents to $5.50 each, great variety of Fans from "give away" to $2.50 each, Canvass and Leather Belts of all colors, Mousquetaire Kid Gloves all colors, also the Foster Lace Kids, Taffeta Jersey, Lisles and Cotton Gloves of every description and price, Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Silk, Lisle, Cotton and Merino Hosiery of every color and at prices from 5 cents to 75 cents per pair, Warner's Health, Cooley's Health, Tampico, Globe, Princess, Cleopatra, Paragon and other brands of Corsets for Ladies and Misses, Linen Ulsters, Gossamers and Hoop Skirt, Gauze and Merino Vests, &c.

Collars, Cuffs, Lace and Silk Ties, Crepe Lisse, Cotton and Silk Bobinets, Combs, Cloth, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Hair Pins and Ornaments, Thimbles, Needles, Spectacles and Cases, Purses, Satchels, Handkerchiefs in great variety, Cotton and Linen Braid, Skirt Braid, Novelty and Feather Braid, Linen and Silk Floss, Hamburg Edgings, Torchon, Oriental, Valenciennes, Spanish, Irish and all over Lace, Insertion, Swiss Embroidery and Everlasting Trimming, Black and colored Silk Fringe, Guimp, Cord Pasamentry, Ribbons and Velvet Trimmings in great variety, large assortment of Buttons, Ball Knitting and Sewing Cotton, Coat's Spool Cotton, Barbour's Linen Thread, Corticelli Silk and Twist, all shades, Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Cologne, Perfumery, Hair Oil, Bay Rum, Tooth Powders, Swanns' Down, Cascarilla and hundreds of other articles.

SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Opera Slippers, New Port Ties, Cloth and Foxed Lace and Button Gaiter Shoes, Morocco, Kid, Peb. Goat, Calf, Veal Calf, Pebble, Buff, Wax Kip Bals and other grades both lace and button for Children, Misses' and Ladies from 40 cents to $5.00 per pair.

For style, fit and durability T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia Hand-made fine Shoes surpass all others and are for sale only by

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

We have sold thousands and thousands of the celebrated Bay State Shoes and have never heard a word of complaint. Our trade in them increases every month. We carry a very large assortment, and if you want a medium price Shoe they are the Shoes for you to buy. For sale only by HINSHAW & BYNUM.

We buy our Shoes by the package from manufacturers and sell more than any house in this section of the State and will give you as much or more real value for the money than you possible can get elsewhere.

Remember that every pair of T. Miles' Sons and Bay State Branded Shoes are fully warranted to wear well, not to rip and to give satisfaction.

LADIES TRUNKS FROM $2 TO $10 EACH.

All are cordially invited to come and see us.

Very Respectfully,

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

July 25th, 1885.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

—*The Observer* says, Dr. Rondthaler occupied the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian church in Charlotte last Sunday.

—C. W. Vogler and wife have gone to Asheville.

—Mrs. Chas. Shore has returned to her home in Charleston, S. C.

—Mrs. Frank Smith, of Goldsboro, is the guest of Mrs. G. A. Winkler.

—Two hundred and eighteen days past, 147 days to come before end of year.

—Mrs. Edwards is occupying the Vogler corner house, south of the Square.

—New Moon next Monday morning at 6:54. Day's length to-day 13 hours 42 minutes.

—H. A. Siddall has returned from Charlotte, and is employed at the Salem Iron Works.

—The new appointed Postmaster, T. B. Douthit, Esq., has taken charge of the post-office in this place.

—The infant left at the house of Frank Spease, in Waughtown, by two unknown women, died last Friday.

—Fine and frequent rains throughout this section of country. Weather warm, with cool nights and mornings.

—The lawn party on Wednesday evening of last week, on the grounds of C. E. Crist, was a pleasant occasion.

—There were 17 marriage license issued from the Register of Deeds office of Forsyth during the month of July.

—We learn that lightning struck J. F. Mendenhall's barn, in this county, knocking down a horse but not injuring him.

—Lieut. H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., has been appointed one of the aids to Gen. Hancock, at the Grant funeral, Saturday, 8th.

—See notice relative to the Fruit Fair to be held in Greensboro, Aug. 12th and 13th. Let Forsyth county be well represented.

—Col. Wheeler is putting up a large steam distillery, about one mile east of Salem. We are informed he has a large crop of sunflowers.

—Storm with rain, thunder and lightning a few miles east of this place, Sunday night. Here we had a good rain. Weather warm and clear now. The Charlotte weather prophet has been correct thus far.

—Lightning struck the barn of Mr. Clinard, who lives near Thomasville, Tuesday afternoon, and the building and its contents, consisting of the entire wheat crop and a quanty of hay, were burned to the ground.

—Messrs. Hinshaw & Bynum have new advertisements in the PRESS, to which we invite the attention of our readers. They are reliable gentlemen, mean what they say, and have accommodating clerks, who take pleasure in waiting on customers.

—Just think of it. Watermelons at from 2 cents up to 15 and 20 for the largest, none too small to be good. Cantaloupes at 2 cents, large 5 and 10 cents.

Peaches remain at about a dollar. Extra fine ones for shipping brought $1.50 on Tuesday.

LIVE BOYS.—Bob Spach, 12 years old and Will Wrights, aged 13, were sent on a business trip to Wilkesboro, last week, with some new wagons from the shops of W. E. Spach, Waughtown. The boys got through all right, finishing the business correctly, and then enjoyed themselves. These are probably the youngest "business boys" in this vicinity. We are glad to notice that these boys look to "business before pleasure," and if they hold on to this motto they will be prosperous and happy.

HIGH PRICED CHICKEN.—A couple of sportsmen, while on a fishing excursion, met with "fishermen's luck" and to appease the pangs of hunger, shot a rooster in the country. While roasting the chicken they passed away the time in telling tough yarns, forgetting the chicken till it was burnt to a crisp. The owner of the fowl having been attracted to the spot by the report of the gun, marked his men, and when in town a few days since, pocketed a five dollar bill by way of compromise and costs added.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending August 1st, 1885:

Miss May Charles, Mr. Madison Cunningham, Mr. A. W. Culler, Miss Flora E. Gunthr, Mrs. Mary Hyer, Mary M. Hanes, Mrs. Phebe C. Myers, Nathaniel Mock, W. M. Murphy, James Parks, Miss Ellen Snider.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

—*The Enterprise*, the weekly amateur journal, comes out with a cover this week. Its experience given in this number, is familiar to older newspapers. It also corrects the death notice of Jane Wilson, the old colored woman, living with Jerry Blum. She is alive and active. She was 13 years old at the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Irish peddlers are vending their goods throughout upper Davidson county.

—Peaches continue to fall off of trees, and the crop of late peaches will be very light.

—B. F. and Andrew Beckerdite made 117½ bushels of wheat from 12 sowed. This is nearly 10 bushels from each bushel sowed.

—Joseph Thomas, of Midway township, made over thirty bushels of oats on a half acre of ground.

—Lewis Wilson had sold $73 worth of watermelons already last Saturday, and has many more ready for market.

—The Commissioners for the better drainage of South Fork and its tributaries, will meet at the Courthouse in Winston on next Saturday.

—David Jones is making a second crop of hay on his meadow. He intends to make a third crop. This is taxing a meadow a little too much, and would soon spoil one.

—The Baptist Liberty Association will meet in Lexington on Tuesday, the 18th day of this month. The delegates from Friendship are Andrew Sink, Eli Hine and Pinkney Snider.

—If the desired ministerial help can be obtained, the protracted meeting at Friendship will commence on Saturday before the first Sunday in September. If not, it will be postponed one month later.

—We hear of some who are going to sow mostly of the Baltimore wheat. It did better this year than the Kivett. In cold winters it stands freezes well and suits red land. It seems that but few varieties of wheat stand freezes well, ripen without being affected by rust. Rust proofs require mild winters.

AN ACCIDENT.—One day last week at Isaac Teague's wheat threshing, a horse kicked a son of Joseph Williard, inflicting dangerous injuries. At last account the doctor entertained some hope of the boy's recovery, but being hurt internally, the final result is still uncertain.

—The mice undertook the job of making some changes in the organ at Friendship; but S. A. Hege at a small cost for material, has repaired all damages to the instrument, and now its music is as harmonious as ever. The organ is now so arranged that these depredaters cannot find access to the inner parts. It would be well for every church to take the same precaution.

—One man says that much corn is not going to be as good as some think it will. The reason is that nearly everybody planted their corn too thick. He says, "give it good distance and plant but one in a hill, and much more corn will be made than when it is crowded." From our own observation, we believe he is correct, for where corn is close much of it has not even a silk on the stalks.

—Persons seem to be a little cautious in buying beeves of strangers. A man claiming to hail from the upper part of this county has been leading a beef over the lower part of Forsyth and upper Davidson for the last three weeks, and has not sold it yet. The man may be all right, but some have been deceived by scoundrels and they are afraid to buy of strangers.

—Wheat sowing time is coming on, and farmers should not be tempted to buy packages of wheat of strangers who ask enormous prices for their "Never Fails." One man swindled many farmers by selling to them small packages of wheat at the rate of several hundred dollars a bushel. His wheat was an entire failure, and he was a regular fraud. There is no wheat in existence which will yield largely on poor land.

AN ACCIDENT.—On last Sunday at Friendship, while Mr. Aliston Witherington, of Waughtown, was getting out of Edward Light's wagon, he put his hand on one of the horses, when the horse kicked Mr. Witherington on the forehead, tearing the flesh badly, and also cutting the flesh on one side of his face. He fell on some obstacle, hurting his back severely. The wound on his forehead was sowed up by a physician. He bore the operation with unusual patience.

—Last week was the time for public roads to receive general inspection. The roads in Broadbay township were in a worse condition than they would have been if it had not been for the late washing rains. The worst fault we can find about roads is the neglect in keeping side ditches open. Roads cannot be kept in good condition when the water is not turned off of them. One day's work in every two months would keep most roads in good condition.

For the Press.

North Carolina Fruit Fair.

The following was handed in too late last week:

The fourth annual fair of the North Carolina Fruit Growers Association, to be held in Greensboro, August 12th and 13th, promises to be the largest and best ever held in the State.

It is particularly desirable that Forsyth county should be well represented, both by her fruits and her citizens, and the undersigned, as the only representative of this fruit growing county in the association, appeal to the community to do as much as possible that our county's exhibit shall be a credit to her.

The State Druggist's convention will meet in Greensboro at the same time. Besides that there will be visitors from all portions of the State; therefore, whatever we do, or fail to do, will be a matter of common talk all over North Carolina.

This county has not, at any former fruit fair, been very far down the list in the extent of variety of her exhibits, and there is no reason, except the indifference of her people, why she should not be *very near*, if not quite, at the head this year.

There will be no expense to the exhibitor connected with the sending of any article for exhibition. The undersigned are willing to take charge of any exhibits, if the owner cannot attend, and enter them for him; or, in order to have as full and fine a collection as possible, will pay for any really choice fruit offered them.

Any one, therefore, who will have anything worthy at the time, be it but a few specimens, whether mentioned on the premium list or not, will help to sustain the reputation of our county, and personally oblige us, by bringing it in, or letting us know a few days before the fair.

Fruit to be sent should be gathered carefully on Tuesday, Aug. 11th, and brought in early enough to be packed (if not already done) in time for that evening's train. Direct to N. C. Fruit Growers' Association, Greensboro, N. C., care of Lineback Bros., (if intended for us to take in charge,) with owners name on each package.

And, further, let all who can take a holiday, go to the fair, and thus help and encourage the Association that is trying to do the State good, and at the same time have an enjoyable visit to Greensboro.

Any one who is at all interested in fruit and fruit growing, and who is not, should attend these fairs. You will see more varieties, and finer specimens, and can learn more about fruits than in any other way, for the same expenditure of time and money. No one who has ever attended one of these fairs has failed to be delighted, nor will you, if you visit this.

The Railroad fare will be but two cents a mile each way, say $1.16 from Winston-Salem, whilst 25 cents admits you to the "show."

E. W. & J. A. LINEBACK.

—The Mt. Airy *News* says: The much-talked-of convicts for the Mt. Airy end of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad are there. The grading will be pushed with all possible speed until the gap between this place and Dalton's is finished. It begins to look like business to see the striped boys in our neighborhood.

Winston Sued by a Railroad Company—The Case Dismissed.

The readers of the *Leader* will remember that several years ago there was quite a railroad fever here over the building of the N. C. Midland Railroad—an extension of the Virginia Midland from Danville to the Tennessee line. This road was to have been built by Winston. The city subscribed stock to the amount of $40,000. $10,000 worth of bonds of this subscription were issued. The road was never completed. The road and its franchises passed into other hands. The holders of the coupons of these bonds instituted a suit against Winston for their payment. The case came up before C. A. Fogle, J. P., on Monday of last week. After a hearing on both sides, the Magistrate dismissed the case preferring to let the matter go to a higher tribunal. It is understood that the case will be taken to the Superior Court.—*Leader*.

The Teacher's Bureau.

The North Carolina Teacher can supply any school in North Carolina with a first-class teacher, male or female. There are many schools in the State in need of teachers and the committees do not know how to obtain thoroughly competent persons to take charge of them, and this work the *North Carolina Teacher* proposes to do for the trustees and school officers and make no charge whatever for the service.

If you want a teacher either for a private family or a school, for teaching music or any other branches write to the *North Carolina Teacher*, Raleigh, N. C., stating full particulars as to what you want, and the teacher will be supplied who will give you perfect satisfaction.

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they can not, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50c. a bottle by Druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

—THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

—The Waynesville *News* says: There are 150 persons at the White Sulphur. —— Mr. Eugene Gudger took the following measurements of trees at Francis Cove, three miles from Waynesville recently: a chestnut 30 feet, a chestnut stump 43 feet, and a popular 19 feet in circumferance.

—The following are Prof. Baker's predictions for August: 1 to 3 much rain, thunder storm, some hail; 4 to 7 fair and cool; 8 and 9 rainy; 10 to 14 cloudy, rain and thunder; 15 fair; 16 to 19 more rain and thunder; 20 to 21 fair; 22 to 23 rain; 24 fair and cool; 25 little cloudy; 26 fair and warm; 27 to 29 good rains and thunder; 30 to 31 fair and pleasant.

—*Charlotte Observer*.

STRANGE DEATH.—The following account of the strange death of a lady in Statesville, we find in the *Landmark*:

Miss Margaret Mills, who lived with her brother, Mr. G. C. Mills, in Statesville, died suddenly and singularly Tuesday night about 11 o'clock. The family heard her making peculiar noises, and entering her room found her in a death struggle. Her false teeth had fallen into her throat and by the time they were gotten out she was dead. Whether her teeth choked her, or whether death resulted from other causes are debatable questions. She had not previously been sick, and was on the street the afternoon before her death.

—We regret to announce the death of Gen. Thos. J. Person which took place at his residence in Garysburg on Tuesday last. Gen. Person entered Chapel Hill when he was 28 years old. His father not being able to assist him and being determined to be educated, he worked until he made money to pay his own way. He was there at the same time as Senator M. W. Ransom. After he was graduated he returned to Northampton and entered into politics, being a staunch Democrat. He was nominated for the House of Representatives by his party and was elected on the free suffrage issue. He represented his county in the Legislature in 1848 and 1850, his colleagues during both sessions being Whigs.

GENERAL NEWS.

GATHERED FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

—A storm described in some localities as a cyclone, visited Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey on the 3rd, and a vast amount of damage was done by the wind and rain.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—Storms of great violence swept over the central and northern parts of Spain yesterday, destroying much property and in many places utterly ruining telegraph lines. Many persons are reported to have been killed.

—In the larger Southern cities it is a common thing for years to pass without a single case of sunstroke. In the Northern and Western cities 1,225 cases of sunstroke have been reported during the present month. Of this number 145 have been fatal.

—A Chinese belle has arrived in San Francisco. She is the first genuine exhibit of her kind on the Pacific slope. She is tall and handsome, and her feet possess the necessary deformity so thoroughly that whenever she walks a servant supports her on each side.

—A box shipped by express from Black River Falls, Wis., to Chicago, was opened because of suspicion aroused, and inside was found a man armed with a revolver, a razor and a bottle of chloroform; two other men, supposed to be confederates, have also been arrested; it is supposed they had planned an attempt to rob the express car.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 30.—A shocking accident occurred at Rogersville last night. During the progress of a ball a pistol fell from the pocket of a young man who was dancing, and the weapon was discharged and the ball struck Miss Martha Brown, passing through her heart, producing instant death. The young man who owned the pistol has fled for parts unknown.

—Uncle Nero is a colored man living in Eufaula, Alabama, at the age of 103 years. He was born in Trenton, N. C., May 9, 1782, enjoys his ninth wife now, and counts 117 children. Last year he cultivated twenty acres of land and raised an abundance of peas, corn and potatoes. This year he is cultivating cotton. He labors during the week and preaches on Sunday, being pastor of the Mount Zion Methodist church for eight years.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Commencing shortly after daylight this morning rain has fallen here without intermission. Early in the day rain poured down in torrents and hardly slacked up to what could be called a drizzle until late in the afternoon. Now, at 11 p. m., the storm is becoming heavier, filling people with apprehensions of a deluge, and the indications seem to point to a steady pour all night. Twelve hours from the commencement of the storm the signal service reported a rain fall of 5⅛ inches. At this hour the amount must be quite 6 inches. The damage to property in the city through flooded basements is very great.

DIED.

At Dalton, Stokes county, July 26th, ult., JOHN F. COE, of typhoid fever, in the 21st year of his age.

At Baltimore, Yadkin county, J. W. CORNELIUS, aged 70 years.

In Hillsboro, July 24th, JOHN W. NORWOOD, Esq., a prominent lawyer, in the 83d year of his age.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between N. T. Shore and W. T. Vogler, doing business in Salem under the firm name of N. T. Shore & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted at the same place, by the undersigned who will settle the business of the old firm. N. T. SHORE.

Thankful for the past liberal patronage he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

N. T. SHORE.

Salem, N. C., July 17th, 1885.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$1 15 to 1 25
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	00 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 75 to 3 00
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	0 to 7½
Lard,	8 to 9
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to 00
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	15 to 15
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	20 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 80
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	4 to 0 05
Chickens,	15 to 30

Winston Tobacco Market

Lugs Common Green,	5 00 to 6 00
" Bright,	7 00 to 8 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	15 00 to 18 00
Fillers, Common,	5 00 to 6 00
" Good,	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine,	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers, Common,	15 00 to 20 00
" Good,	35 00 to 40 00
" Fine,	45 00 to 50 00
" Fancy,	60 00 to 75 00

R. B. KERNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C

TO LET.

ONE-HALF of a desirable two-story cottage in Salem, from August 15, situated on corner of Marshall and West streets, near Mineral Spring, in the coolest and most inviting part of town, containing three rooms and fine large basement for kitchen and dining room. One large room with fireplace or stove on main floor, and 2 chambers on upper floor, all conveniently arranged. Separate entrance, the two parts of the house being entirely disconnected. Splendid freestone water. Good stable, woodshed and other out-houses. Apply early on the premises to

EUGENE A. BONER.

Salem, July 13, 1885-3t.

University of North Carolina.

Six new Professors have recently been added to the Faculty, making a total of seventeen instructors. All the Courses of Study have been enlarged and strengthened. Postgraduate instruction is offered in every department. The next session begins August 27. Entrance examinations August 27, 28, 29.

For catalogue containing information in regard to tuition, board, terms of admission, &c., apply to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
PRESIDENT,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, WILKES COUNTY. } In Superior Court.

A. W. Finley, Plaintiff, against William Sanders, Deft. } Publication.

The above entitled action is for the recovery of a debt due by promisory note under seal for seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and twelve cents.

The defendant William Sanders, is hereby notified to appear at the next term of our Superior Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Courthouse in Wilkesboro, N. C., on the second Monday in September, 1885, and answer or demur to the complaint of the Plaintiff in this action.

The said Defendant is hereby further notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued in this action against his property and made returnable to the above mentioned term of the Court.

Witness my hand and official seal of office, at office, in Wilkesboro, N. C. on this 30th day of May, A. D., 1885.

I. S. CALL, Clerk Sup. Court.
John S. Cranor and J. C. Willborn, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

TO the citizens of Salem-Winston. I am now located in Salem, in my

BARBER SHOP,

at the Store house of H. W. Fries, where I will be pleased to serve the public in the tonsorial art. Will take pleasure in waiting on ladies or gentlemen at their residences.

MY HAIR RENEWER.

BEST IN THE WORLD,

is specially adapted for cleansing the scalp and promoting the growth of the hair.

Respectfully,
ALEX. CATES.

Salem, N. C., June 18-3m.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,
Agents for Mail Contractors,
804 E. STREET, N. W.,
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GARDEN SEEDS,
CROP OF 1884.
DIRECT FROM THE FARM.

WARRANTED:
Fresh, Pure and Sure to Grow,
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

MARKET GARDENERS should try these Seeds. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Seeds for the Children's Garden at 25 per cent. Discount.

The Choicest and Best Flower Seeds, just imported from Europe.

If you or the children want seeds, please send for my Catalogue for 1885, with directions for cultivating, FREE TO ALL.

Address, JOSEPH HARRIS,
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Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption.

All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE equal to any south of Washington. 214 students last year from various parts of the South. New Buildings, new Furniture, new Literary Society Halls, and a full corps of experienced teachers. Location in every way desirable. For Catalogue, &c., address

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Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

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DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS

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Men's, Youth's, Boy's

AND

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

I am determined to sell these Goods at a Sacrifice. First come have the preference. I am loaded over with Goods.

MORE GOODS THAN MONEY.

HAVE A FULL LINE OF

Children's Clothing,

AGES FROM 4 TO 12 YEARS OLD AT A

BIG REDUCTION.

THIS SALE WILL CONTINUE ONLY FOR 30 DAYS.

It will pay you to call and see for yourselves how the goods are going. Don't fail to visit the place. I mean what I say,

These Goods Must go at Any Price.

AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE,
GRANITE FRONT,
MAIN ST., WINSTON, N. C.
M. M. STEIN, Prop'r.

Winston, N. C., July 16, 1885.



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BEST TOBACCO FLUES

AT THE

BIG COFFEE POT,

We are better prepared for the trade this year than ever before.

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Come and see us. Very Respectfully,

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SPRING 1885.

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I am daily receiving NEW GOODS at my Store opposite Orinoco Warehouse, where I will be glad to welcome everybody, both old and young, feeling confiident they can be suited in goods and prices.

ALWAYS REMEMBER THAT

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IS HEADQUARTERS for everything in his line.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT FULL

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Large Stock of MEN'S, BOYS', LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN'S SHOES, justbought.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS and many other things too tedious to mention.

AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Mr. J. R. HAIZLIP and Miss BETTIE L. TRAYNHAM are with me and will be glad to welcome their many friends and extend an invitation to all to come and see them.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. Corner of Main and Second Street, opposite Orinoco Warehouse

D. S. REID.

Winston, N. C., April 30th, 1885.

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IMPROVE AND SAVE YOUR FRUIT

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The great Specific Remedy for the **Curculio, Codling, Moth, Borer, Canker Worm, Black Aphades, Woolly Aphis, &c.** The Remedy **is no HUMBUG.** IT PREVENTS THE FRUIT FROM DROPPING OFF, ROTTING, BECOMING KNOTTY, WORMY, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed if the directions are followed. If the **"VICTORY"** fails to benefit the trees and improve the fruit of all sorts and classes the money will be refunded. **Price 86 per 100 lbs.**—under 25 pounds, 10 cents per pound. Full directions with each package or bag. Send for descriptive circulars.

Local and Traveling Agents Wanted. Liberal commissions allowed. "*An ounce of preventative is better than a pound of cure.*" Use the **"Victory"** IN APRIL BROAD CAST UNDER THE TREES, and you will destroy a great army of insects and save your fruit and protect your trees. NOTHING HURTFUL IN THE FORMULA, but quite beneficial to trees, vines, plants and vegetation.

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GREENSBORO, N. C.
Late of Wilsott Nurseries, Wilson, N. C.

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RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling, barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
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The Old, Well Tried, Wonderful Health Renewing Remedies.

STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS For the Liver. A speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders.

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HUNTING AFTER MONKEYS.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS IN THE SEARCH.

Dr. Ward's Researches in Many Countries to Secure a full Collection for the Metropolitan Museum.

At the American Museum of Natural History in New York there has arrived almost the last installment of the two hundred species of quadrumana, or monkeys, apes, baboons, etc., which Mr. Morris K. Jessup, a wealthy resident of the metropolis, at his own expense, authorized Dr. H. A. Ward, of Rochester, to collect from every quarter of the globe. Dr. Ward told a *Times* reporter of his efforts on both hemispheres in collecting the quadrumana:

"There are two hundred and twenty-four species of quadrumana in all, and I was instructed by Mr. Jessup not to stop until every one was secured. I have now delivered something over one hundred species, and have little hope of obtaining the rest, on account of the difficulty of reaching them. The family of lemurs, for instance, comprise fifty-one species, thirty-three of which alone come from Madagascar. Now that island is at war with France, and a French fleet has it in a state of siege. The consequence is that all foreigners are taken for Frenchmen, and on my recent trip there I could do nothing whatever. I even took the trouble to go to France and have both the United States minister and the foreign department of that country certify that I was an American and wished to visit Madagascar for purely scientific purposes. The scheme did not work, and I was assured on arrival that if I attempted exploration on the island my life couldn't be insured for a cent. However, I set a trader there at work, and he may do something for us. By various means I have managed to secure thirty species of the lemurs. The remaining twenty-one are divided among Madagascar, the interior of Africa, Siam, and Ceylon."

"It is said that some incident in your career caused you to give up shooting animals."

"Well, that is perhaps true. When I arrived at that state of mind I was in Nicaragua. Here is a species of monkeys called the howlers, which have a trumpet apparatus in the throat by which they make a terrible noise that can be heard for miles. One day I observed one of these howlers up in a tree which seemed to have a strange swelling on the neck. Having a great curiosity to learn what this seeming lusus naturæ meant, I shot the animal. Down it came with a heavy bump. As it fell a little one was released and dropped to the ground. It had been clinging to the mother's neck, and had appeared in the distance like a freak of nature. When the mother touched the ground she just reached over to the little one, clasped it to her breast and died. This act was so human and touching that it affected me more than I can tell, and for life. In British Guiana these howlers are used for food. The natives broil their arms, which are about as long as and very much resemble human arms. The taste is very good. To see lines of these arms hanging up in a native village causes strange sensations to the traveler in British Guiana.

"Any one who will examine old specimens of the gorilla in museums will find on inspection that their hands and feet are made of plaster. For a long time it was almost impossible to find gorillas in the wild state in possession of these limbs. It seems that the natives of Gaboon, Africa, recognized them as their natural enemies. So, instead of killing them off, they caught the young and cut off their hands and feet. We had to teach the natives the difference in the value between a whole and fragmentary animal. When they learned the lesson we began to get specimens that were whole and the natives more value in return.

"New-Yorkers seem to have much fun with Mr. Crowley, this chimpanzee in Central park, and well they may. These animals come from West Africa and are hard to secure. Much less is known about them than the gorillas. They are smaller and more intelligent. Mr. Crowley's hands are pink on the inside, but they will turn dark when he gets older. In Sumatra I secured the slender gibbon. They are a peculiar anthropoid ape and are great fellows to swing. I have often seen them swing on a limb like gymnasts on a trapeze until they had secured sufficient momentum, when they would jump to another limb and go back and forth from limb to limb in that way.

"Perhaps the only attempts which have been made to civilize the monkey is in Malabar, India. A fine species indigeneous in this quarter is the Nelligherry langur. The natives here have fanning machines called the punka. In other days the punka, which consists of a movable frame, covered with canvass and suspended from the ceiling, was kept in motion by a slave pulling a cord. An English officer conceived the idea of teaching the langur to work. He took one of the species and tied its hands to the cord, while by means of another ord the machine was kept in motion. The movement of the cord is up and down, and, of course, the monkey's hands being tied to it, went up and down, and the animal saw the machine move. Its master patted its head and fed it with candy, and the langur soon learned to think it fun to work the machine. When I was in Malabar securing specimens of this species, I saw thousands of them working the punka, the Indians having immediately put the animals in captivity when they saw their utility.

"In Gaboon, Africa, I found the most peculiar baboon of all, the mandrill (Mormon maimon). In Abyssinia they go in groups, like dogs, and are very hostile. They always came out and barked at me. One of them will no attack alone, but a band of them wil push each other on and bark encouragingly to each other. As long as you stand and face them you are safe, but the instant you shoot among them or run you are gone. They then rush on you in a body and tear you in pieces. They have teeth three inches long, like tusks. I was amused to see them gather the prickly pear. This fruit is covered with sharp spines and is difficult either to pick or skin for eating, as the spines stick in one's flesh and sting terribly. I would take my field glass and watch the mandrills from a distance, as they are apt to run away when observed. They would come down off the rocks for the pears. They would take hold of the fruit gingerly with their long teeth, rolling up their lips to escape the spines. Darwin would have said that the long teeth were cultivated by natural selection for this very purpose. After pulling off the pear they carefully roll it in the earth with their feet to wear off the spines. Often they would get the prickles in their hands, and then it was amusing to see them set up like human beings and pick the spines out of each other's handsr Just before morning they would go into the cornfields to steal corn. They would pluck all the ears they could carry in their arms and hasten to some deep ravine. Here they would husk the corn and eat the cobs clean of kernels. If discovered they quickly dropped their booty, rolled over into the ravine, and disappeared.

An Italian ship has been sheathed with glass plates, cast like iron plates, so as to fit the hull, to take the place of copper sheathings. The joints of the plates are made water tight by the use of waterproof mastic. The advantages claimed for glass over copper are its insensibility to oxidation and its exemption from incrustation.

The Cook in the Orient.

A Chinese cook is taught to utilize all the odds and ends of the kitchen. He takes the feet of ducks and chickens (which in this country are universally thrown away), and prepares them into dishes similar, but superior to pig's feet and calves' head. The bones and sinews of meat are kept as with us, for the stock pot; all fat-containing matter is carefully tried out. The fat is drained off and set aside; the cracknel left is dried, compressed, salted, and used as an appetizing food. Economy can go to no greater length than in the treatment of the watermelon. The pulp is used as with us. The rind is boiled or sauted, producing a green pulp, like summer-squash in flavor and smoothness; it is also pickled, sweet-pickled and preserved. The seeds are washed and thoroughly dried. They are used like almonds, after dinner, and as the basis for many cakes, confections and preserves.

The peel of orange and lemon is always saved. Some is dried and grated, some preserved or candied, and some used to give a mild perfume to closets and wardrobes, containing wearing apparel.

The scientific fact, that long boiling or steaming, under pressure, will soften many vegetables, which would otherwise be uneatable, has long been taken advantage of in the East. The pea-pod is cooked, as well as the pea, and makes a delicious and wholesome dish. Bamboo-shoots are steamed until they are almost ready to fall apart; they are then dried and are ready for almost instant use. The woody fibre has been changed to a fine semi-pulp.

The Chinese love of economy is well illustrated in the roasting of poultry and meats. In the Caucasian civilization, this is almost invariably effected, by suspending the article to be cooked over the fire. The roasting is accomplished, but the juices and fat are lost in whole or in greater part. Among the Chinese the articles are suspended in a fire-pit over a dripping pan. The fire is built on the side, and the flame and heated gases have to pass around and over the articles, in order to escape into the chimney flue. Every drop of juice and fat is caught in the dripping-pan, and thus utilized.

Another instance of Mongolian ingenuity is the separation of fats into their component elements. The fat is melted over a slow fire strained and filtered, while very hot. It is then allowed to cool very slowly. At a certain point (I think 105 degrees Fahrenheit), the fat separates into a whitish yellow, solid fat, and a yellowish oil. The former is good for keeping meats air-tight, as it is solid, except in the hottest tropical weather; the latter is the best substance we have for frying. When made from fine suet, it is sweeter and purer than the best olive oil.

In the utilization of odds and ends, the Chinese cook labels each and everything. The oil used in flavoring a dish, is kept in one can; that for frying, in a second; that for frying fish or onions, in a third and fourth.

Garbage, proper, is never allowed to remain in the Oriental kitchen. In the country it is given to the pigs; in the city, it is immediately burned. As a matter of luck (and probably to keep away the mice), a Chinese cook wants one or more cats in his kitchen. In the tropics, where insect life is tumultuous, he keeps a half-dozen lizards upon the walls and ceiling.—*Wong Chinfoo, in New York Cook.*

The First American Aeronaut.

The news of Montgolfier's experiment of the 5th of June (1783) reached Philadelphia about the last of November, and the local newspapers of December 24th contained the accounts just received in regard to Charles' experiment of the 27th of August. David Rittenhouse, the friend of Franklin, and the most distinguished American astronomer of his time, was practicing his profession as a maker of philosophical instruments, and especially of clocks. One of his most intimate associates was Francis Hopkinson, an eminent jurist, whose interest in science was almost as great as in law. Both of these men were members of the American Philosophical society which had been organized by Franklin. No sooner was the news from France received, than they began to test the use of hydrogen for balloons. On the 28th of December an ascent was made by the first American aeronaut, the account of which is perhaps best given in the language of an eye-witness, Francois Simonin, whose letter to the *Journal de Paris* was published May 13, 1784. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the following month a translation of it appeared, from which the following is an extract: "Messieurs Ritnose (Rittenhouse) and Opquisne (Hopkinson) began their experiments with bladders, and then with larger machines; they joined several together and fastened them round a cage, into which they put animals. The whole ascended, and was drawn down again by a rope. The next day, which was yesterday, a man offered to get into the cage, provided the rope was not let go. He rose about fifteen feet, and would not suffer them to let him go higher. James Wilcox, a carpenter, engaged to go in it for a little money. He rose twenty feet or upward before he made a signal to be drawn down. He then took instructions from Messieurs Ritnose and Opquisne, and after several repetitions on the ground consented to have the rope cut for fifty dollars. Dr. Jaune (Jones), the principal medical person in the city, attended in case of accident. The crowd was incredible, who shouted after the English fashion when they saw Wilcox rise crowded in the cage, surrounded by forty-seven balloons fastened to it, with astonishing coolness, nodding his head to express his satisfaction and composure. After all, he could not rise above ninety-seven feet, according to the measures taken by two other gentlemen of the philosophical academy. He was at least five minutes in the air, but, perceiving the wind to blow from the east and drive him toward the Scoulquille (Schuylkill), he was frightened, and, agreeably to his instructions, made several incisions with a knife in three of the balloons. This was not sufficient, though we saw him descend a little. He pierced three more, and, seeing the machine did not come, his fear increased. He cut five more in the greatest haste, and, unfortunately, all on the same side. He was then seen to tack about (chavirer), and, as if he had slid down (coule bas), he fell on the edge of a ditch and a finse (fence), as they call the inclosures. Dr. Jaune ran up; the poor man had sprained his wrist, but received no other accident."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The President's Desk.

The desk at which the President sits was presented to the United States by Queen Victoria during the Hayes administration, and was formerly a part of the Arctic relief vessel Resolute, which went in search of Sir John Franklin. After numerous encounters with the ice in the polar regions the Resolute was found drifting helplessly by a United States man-of-war. It was towed into a harbor, refitted, and returned to England by the government, and when finally broken up some of the pieces were utilized for the desk at which the President of the United States transacts his business. On a small silver plate imbedded in the woodwork is an appropriate inscription, which gives the details of how and when the Resolute was found and finally disposed of.

Rolls of paper nine miles long have been made from reground wood paper. At some of the wood-paper mills rolls four miles long are made regularly.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cultivation of Corn.

In reports of experiments for 1883, Professor Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, gave details of an experiment in subsoiling corn ground. This trial seemed to show that the subsoiling was in every case a partial injury, every subsoiling plat giving a lower yield of corn than the average yield of plats which were simply plowed to the ordinary depth of six inches. The subsoiling feature of this experiment were repeated last season on different ground, upon which also the practice of close and deep cultivation of corn was compared with superficial cultivation. The soil on which last season's experiments were tried is of strong clay of moderate fertility. Following is, in brief, Professor Shelton's report of these more recent experiments.

In the subsoiling plats the subsoiler, working to a depth of four inches, followed the stirring plow, which cut a six-and-a-half inch deep furrow; so that the ground in the subsoiled plats was stirred to the depth of ten and a half inches.

Upon four other plats different methods of cultivating the growing corn were employed. These plats were cultivated—the ordinary one-horse cultivator being used—four times, at intervals of about ten days. At the first cultivation all plats were lightly dressed out, the cultivator passing twice in each row. At the subsequent operations two of the plats were cultivated quite superficially and but once in a row; while in the other two the cultivator was made to pass twice in each row very close to the rows of corn and to the depth of nearly five inches. In these last-mentioned plats the ground was literally churned by the cultivator, and at each operation the implement brought to the surface great quantities of white, fibrous rootlets torn from the corn plants.

The result of subsoiling agreed with those of the year before, showing that very deep tillage is not advantageous, even upon strong clay lands, during favorable seasons. In a season of drought, Prof. Shelton believes different results from these might be expected.

The experiment appeared to show also that the methods usually reckoned injurious, as, for instance shallow plowing and very deep and closed cultivation of tall, well-grown corn, had no unfavorable influence upon the crop. It seemed to be sufficient in a Kansas cornfield of ordinary productiveness that the ground shall receive moderate cultivation and be kept free from weeds, and if these conditions be complied with, the soil and season will do the rest.—*New York World.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Keep the hoe bright by using it. "Better to wear out than to rust out."

Wreak out vengeance on the weeds. Clean culture during the entire season is the rule.

Don't crowd in the garden. Plants need an abundance of air, sun and room. They grow better by having these requisites.

Potatoes, when cut in small pieces, should not be dropped far in advance of the coverer, especially in a warm, sunshiny day. The seed is very sensitive to heat, and even the mid-day sun's rays will on dry soils destroy its vitality.

One of the advantages from harrowing corn is that a man with a smart team will run over fifteen acres or more per day. The smoothing harrow takes a width of eleven feet, and as only scratching the surface is desired no lapping is needed.

Corn and potatoes may often be top-dressed to advantage after planting, providing fine manure is used. The cultivation of these crops during the season will mix the manure with the soil much more perfectly than it could be if plowed under.

"One and a-half bushels by measure of oats is enough seed to the acre on land in condition to seed to grass. In an experience covering many years," says the *Maine Farmer*, "in our own practice, as heavy crops have resulted as formerly under heavier seeding."

Dry sour cheese is the result of several things; it may be occasioned by the use of sour whey in the preparation of the rennet; or, it may be caused by permitting the curd to remain in the whey too long; or, again it may be occasioned by hurrying the curind to press too soon.

The potato loves cool, moist soil and is an exception to the general rule that shallow planting is best. Late in the season especially, deeper planting is desirable. The tubers will be down far enough so that they will not be greened by the sun, nor will it be necessary to earth up the hills as is often done.

The principal value of bones is owing to the quantity of phosphates they contain, as these salts are largely removed from the soil by the feeding of cattle and by successive crops. These salts remain after the bones have been deprived of their fatty substance by the soap boiler, though much of the nitrogen is lost.

Good crops of beets may be grown on any land rich enough and in suitable tilth for corn. Drilled in rows two feet and eight or ten inches apart, much of the work may be done by horse hoes. But the thinning must be done with the hand hoe, and unless properly attended to in time the best crop will not amount to much.

A plow to run easily for either man or team should be set so that the bottom of the plow will rest flat, the point neither turning down nor up. Some farmers never get the hang of adjusting steel plows, and we have known them to throw aside valuable implements as worthless for lack of a little skill in adjusting them to run easily.

Some kind of forage should be sown now, so that stock may be kept off the new seeding of grass and clover after the grain is harvested. The damage from cropping clover when it is only three or four months old from the seed is so great that a farmer had better purchase the most expensive grains as feed rather than turn his stock on it.

In the general uncertainty about potatoes to seed most farmers are likely to plant more than will give the best results. Some good farmers make a practice of planting liberally and then thinning to one or two shoots in each hill. With the less vigorous varieties, one strong shoot will furnish more potatoes of marketable size than would be got by leaving more.

The corn plant is a strong feeder and will make use of almost any kind of plant food. Decomposed barnyard manure, hog manure and sheep dung are especially valuable. On some soils plaster proves beneficial. Ashes are excellent for this crop. Chemical fertilizers, either a special formula for corn or the complete manure, almost always give good results. The quantity of manure to be applied to the acre depends upon circumstances.

Several farmers recommend the following for harness dressing: One gallon of neat's foot oil, two pounds of beeswax, four pounds of beef tallow. Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil, then, while on the fire, stir in one ounce of lamp black. Mix well, strain through a fine cloth to remove the sediment, and let cool. Half this amount may be made by observing the proper proportions.

The reason for a rotation of crops is that no two plants of different kinds require the same substances in the same proportion for their nourishment. The grains and grasses may soon exhaust the supply of silica. These should, therefore, not immediately succeed each other in rotation. They ought to be followed by a crop which needs less of silica but more of potash or some other mineral salts. A field which would not yield a good second crop of wheat may, even without manure, give a good crop of clover, of turnips or of carrots.

A correspondent who professes to know says six quarts of liquid, be it what it may, is enough for the calf. More than this will cause the abdomen to fall. But the mess may be increased if the size of the stomach keeps pace with the other growth of the calf. He thinks "pot-gutted" calves come of overloading the stomach with poor milk. Give them fresh milk the first week. The second week one-half fresh, the other half skimmed milk. Under no circumstance should it be given to them without being warmed to the same temperature of the mother's milk.

Although salt is not generally a fertilizer, it produces similar effects by rendering soluble latent fertility in the soil. Its use to promote the growth of crops is increasing, and for a time on tolerably rich soil it may take the place of real manures when the price of crops is too low to allow large purchases of the latter. It is a mistake to suppose that refuse salt, consisting of coarse, hard lumps mixed with dirt and gypsum, is cheaper than fine salt. The opening of new salt wells has made salt very cheap, and fine salt at a dollar or little more per barrel is enough better for the land to give it the preference.

The old-fashioned way of sowing fodder corn broadcast is giving way to better methods. By thick sowing a mass of fine but watery and innutritious stalks was produced, but no ears, for there was not enough substance in the plant to make the grain. The drill is now almost universally used for fodder corn and the tubes should be set wide enough to admit the cultivating between the rows while small. Many ears will be formed on fodder corn thus treated, and the corn, though somewhat coarser, will be more nutritious and better relished by stock in winter.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Camphor, which is so much used to preserve furs, will keep away moths, but it also impairs the beauty of the furs by turning them light.

Rest before meals makes digestion more complete. Exertion immediately before meals retards digestion, and exertion immediately afterward deranges it.

Butter kept in tubs or earthen vessels should be packed closely. It begins to spoil quickly whenever there is a vacant space, and the whole tub will soon become strong and worthless.

A copper teakettle may be brightened and kept from tarnish by rubbing it with salt and vinegar till it shines, then washing it thoroughly in hot suds and finally polishing it with sifted coal ashes.

The prudent housewife, who, on account of hard times, has decided not to repaper the sitting room, as desirable, will find the old paper very much improved in appearance by simply rubbing it well with a flannel cloth dipped in oatmeal.

Persons with strongly opposite temperaments should not sleep together. One will absorb nervous force from the other, the first thriving while the second tosses restlessly and awakens in the morning little benefited by the experience of the night.

Always make the bed neatly. Nothing reflects more unpleasantly on a housewife's habits and no chamber is more thoroughly disfigured than by a tumbled bed. At the same time make the bed so that the coverings will be evenly distributed and securely tucked in at the foot.

Bake a sliced apple in a deep pie plate. Heap the apple up, as it shrinks, as it softens. Allow six tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of molasses to a pie. Spread little bits of butter and a pinch of salt over the top. Flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon. Cut a narrow strip of crust for the edge, dip it in water, and put it between the two crusts, pressing the upper one down. This forms a paste which joins the two crusts firmly and prevents the juice from escaping—a good expedient for all juicy pies.

When potatoes are old, peel them and let them lie an hour or two in cold water before boiling. They should be boiled in hot water with a little salt in it; as little water as possible should be used. It is desirable to have it all dry away by the time the potatoes are done. Cover them with a towel, take them to the open air and shake them. If they are to be mashed, take a wooden spoon or potato masher and beat them till soft and light, in the kettle they were cooked in or in a hot dish. Add butter and seasoning to taste, and moisten with a little milk. Potatoes pressed through a colander makes a pretty dish.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Meat should be put into boiling water and boiled steadily but not violently, and skimmed often. When done the meat will cleave from the bone. Leibig says, that "if the flesh be introduced into the boiler when the water is in a state of brisk ebullition, and if the boiling be kept up for a few minutes, and the pot be put in a warm place so that the temperature of the water is kept at 158 to 165 degrees, we have the united conditions for giving to the meat the qualities that best fit it for being eaten." By this means the meat is both wholesome and palatable, as it keeps all its nourishing properties.

Paper Napkins.

A great many napkins and other articles of usefulness are now made in Europe from the bark of the paper mulberry. The bark for these purposes is first dried in the air for two or three days, then plunged for twenty-four hours into a current of fresh water, after which, with the aid of a particular kind of cord, the two species of fibers of which it is composed are separated. The interior fibers are those from which fine paper is made; they are rolled into balls weighing about thirty-five pounds each, which are washed anew in running water, in which they are allowed to soak for a shorter time than previously, and are then dried; finally they are boiled in lye made from the ashes of buckwheat flour, constant stirring being kept up; another washing in pure water carries away the last impurities, and the fibers are next pounded with hammers of wood for about twenty minutes; after this they are a second time rolled into balls, and finally transformed into pulp, rice water being mixed with it. The subsequent treatment of the pulp is identical with that of the ordinary manufacture of paper. It would be a very good thing if paper napkins could be brought into general use in this country, particularly in hotels, restaurants and at other public tables.—*Cook.*

A Fable.

A Pair of Lions, who were traveling across the country in search of Food, came upon a Man who had fallen Asleep in the Grateful Shade of a Tree. One of the Lions observed that the Hunter was probably an Artist.

"I beg to Differ with you," replied the other. "He is doubtless a Poet."

"I say Artist!"

"I say Poet!"

"You must be Blind!"

"And I know you are Idiotic!"

"You lie!"

"So do you!"

And they Rushed upon each other and Administered many Grievous Bites. The sounds of combat Awoke the Man, and Warned him to escape.

Moral—"I never Question the Color of a Hen," said a Fox who Witnessed the Quarrel.

Mexico is making rapid advances in industrial pursuits. She has eighty-seven mills which run 247,894 spindles, and 8,745 power looms.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Chatelaines are again worn.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has written 2,000 poems.

Black silk costumes are always fashionable.

Canvas and lace-woven stuffs are all the rage.

Tucked skirts are much worn here and in Europe.

Embroideries are much used on summer dresses.

The pendant, set with gems, is a favorite ornament.

White costumes are exceedingly fashionable this summer.

The scarf of gold shot etamine is the favorite seaside hat trimming.

Copper, steel, and lead tinsel braids trim many seaside ramble suits.

The pretty Gretchen dress for little girls is as popular this as last season.

There is a steady tendency to return to the styles of dress of fifty years ago.

Miss Louisa M. Alcott is a successful author. Her works have reached a sale of 500,000 copies.

American silks are all the time increasing in favor on account of their excellent wearing qualities.

Summer silks are trimmed with black velvet ribbons. Some dresses show a velvet vest, cuffs and collar.

Gloves for evening wear are made of kid as far up as the wrist, while the long arm consists of silk net or lace.

When one does not possess a hot-water bag it is suggested that they substitute a bag of hot sand for neuralgia.

The British climate is said to have greatly benefited Mary Anderson, who is now more beautiful than ever.

Some lovely wide garden hats have been made of plaited gauze over net frames, with satin ribbon and Marabout feathers for trimming.

Small necklets of plaited silk crape, pink, cream, blue, lilac or red, with a small pompon to match at the side, are most fashionable for dressy toilets.

Printed plush continues to be used for upholstery of odd chairs, and for light gilt chairs it is specially desirable. It also forms desirable cushions for wicker chairs.

Wide ribbons are used for panels as well as sashes, and also across the front of dresses, but for sashes more especially, the very long ones reaching nearly to the bottom of the skirt.

The latest device for an ornament to a room is a gilded rollingpin studded with gilt hooks, which is hung up by bright ribbons. After awhile the emblem of man's humiliating subjection will be conspicuous in every room in his house.

White plumes will be fashionable all summer upon dressy white hats, but with this exception the lovely wreaths, montures, and sprays of fine French flowers, grasses and foliage will quite usurp the reign of feathers as a garniture for hats and bonnets until the autumn breezes blow.

Small pelerines of white muslin or etamine are a very graceful substitute for an out-of-door mantle in hot weather. These pelerines are trimmed with some sort of pretty fancy lace, and with bows of ribbon matching the dress, or else, more soberly, with black velvet ribbon, suitable to wear with any dress.

"Auld Robin Gray" was written by Lady Anne Lindsay, daughter of the fifth earl of Balcarres. She was born on November 27, 1759, and at the early age of twenty-one produced the ballad which Sir Walter Scott says "is worth all the dialogue which Corydon and Phyllis have had together from the days of Theocritus downward."

Boys wear jackets plaited in the middle of the front and back, and fastened much below the waist with a wide belt. Some have the front only very nicely plaited, so as to form a plastron, with a narrow revers fastened down on each side with a row of small buttons. Knickerbockers, have come into fashion again, and boys wear them with various kinds of jackets up to ten or twelve years of age.

As a rule hats for the seaside are eccentric and fantastical in the extreme, and those of the present season are even more extraordinary than we are accustomed to see them at this time of the year. The high conical crown is still further heightened by enormous loops of ribbon which shoot up beyond the top of the hat, while an enormous cluster of field flowers, wheat-ears and grasses is posed in front.

Unglazed kid gloves, in various shades of buff, are still worn with all toilets. Fine thread gloves, however, are considered in good taste with washing dresses. They are worn very long, with open-work borders at the edge; some have lace cuffs, embroidered with silk, matched in color to the trimming of the dress. Mittens are not much seen this summer; they are not admitted in elegant toilets, but only in quite neglige dress.

A new star has arisen in Dakota. It is Miss Taylor, who came to Wahpeton three years ago. The first year she took a pre-emption and refused an offer of marriage. The second year she took a homestead and a tree-claim and had four offers to "jine" farms. She has now a section of land, twenty-seven cows and innumerable calves. Has taken at the county fair the first prize for butter, and the last prize for pumpkins. Can ride horseback, shoot gophers, drink alkali water, and isn't afraid of mice. She is a daisy and is called the Prairie Belle. —*Minneapolis Mail.*

In place of white collars and cuffs, velvet bands encircle wrists and neck; these have more of novelty than beauty to recommend them. Ordinary crepe lisse and lace frilling are out of date, and continue to be replaced by many novelties. Bands of cream etamine, shaped somewhat like upright linen collars, embroidered in cross stitch, with red and blue ingrain cotton or silk, are the latest. These are very stylish. Bands of colored satin, just appearing above the dress collar and below the sleeves, are fashionable, and bands of gauze, threaded with gold or silver, are very becoming to the face.

Origin of Mosquitoes.

The Indians have a very satisfactory account of the origin of the mosquitoes. The legend runs thus: There were in times of old, many moons ago, two huge feathered monsters permitted by the manitou to descend from the sky and alight on the banks of the Seneca river. Their form was that of the mosquito. They were so large that they flew toward the earth. Standing on either bank they guarded the river, and, stretching their long necks into the canoes of the Indians as they attempted to paddle along the stream, gobbled them up as the stork king in the fable gobbled up the frogs. The destruction of life was so great that not an Indian could pass without being devoured in the attempt. It was long before the monsters could be exterminated, and then only by the combined efforts of all the Cayuga and Onondaga nations. The battle was terrible, but the warriors finally triumphed, and the mammoth mosquitoes were slain and left unburied. For this neglect the Indians had to pay dearly. The carcasses decomposed, and the particles, vivified by the sun, flew off in clouds of mosquitoes, which have filled the country ever since.

All the government officials of Japan were privately instructed some time ago to wear European costume during office hours; but as some are still using Japanese dress, the authorities are said to have resolved on making the measure compulsory.

BARTHOLDI'S BIG GIRL.

The Prejudices Met By a Canvasser for the Pedestal Fund.

The Bartholdi pedestal fund is nearly complete. The statue has arrived and soon New York harbor will be graced by the most magnificent colossal statue the world has ever seen.

"Liberty Enlightening the World!" What a priceless blessing personal liberty is. It is the shrine at which people, ground under the heel of tyranny in the older worlds, worship with a fervency that Americans can scarcely realize; it is a principle for which Nihilists willingly die the death of dogs; and fit and proper it is that at the very entrance of the Bay of New York this emblematic statue should flash a welcome to the world.

The press is entitled to the credit of this achievement. Mr. Philip Beers, who has been making a circuit of the country on behalf of the Pedestal fund, says that the fund will certainly be raised, as the *World* does not know the word fail.

Mr. Beers says that he has found the most pronounced generosity among those of foreign birth. They seem more appreciative of liberty than do our native born. Moreover, among some a strange prejudice seems to exist.

"Prejudice? In what particular?"

"I have ever found that however meritorious a thing may be, thousands of people will inevitably be prejudiced against it. I have spent most of my life on the road and I know the American people 'like a book.' In 1879 a personal misfortune illustrated this prevailing prejudice. I was very ill, had suffered for several years with headache, fickle appetite, dreadful backache, cramps, hot head, cold hands and feet and a general break down of the system. I dragged myself back to New York, seeking the best professional treatment. It so happens that among my relatives is a distinguished physician who upbraided me roundly for preaching so much about my own case. Finally, with some spirit, I remarked to him:

"'Sir, you know that much of your professional wisdom is pretense. You are controlled by prejudice. You cannot reach a case like mine and you know it, can you?'

"I had him; and he finally conceded the point, for it was bright's disease of the kidneys which had prostrated me, and the schoolmen admit they cannot cure it. Having cured myself, however, in 1879, and not having seen a sick day since, my relative finally admitted that Warner's safe cure, which accomplished this result, was really a 'wonderful preparation. Had President Rutter, of the Central-Hudson used it, I am certain he would be alive to-day, for he could not have been in a worse condition than I was."

"I have found similar prejudices among all classes concerning even so laudable a scheme as this pedestal fund."

Mr. Beers's experience and the recent death of President Rutter, of the Central-Hudson railroad, of an extreme kidney disorder, proves that the physicians have no real power over such diseases, and indicates the only course one should pursue if, as the late Dr. Willard Parker says, headache, sickness of the stomach, dropsical swellings, back ache, dark and offensive fluids, prematurely impaired eyesight, loss of strength and energy occur, for they unmistakably indicate a fatal result, if not promptly arrested.

"Yes, sir-ee, every cent needed for the pedestal will be raised. Of course it will be a great triumph for the *World*, but would it not have been an eternal disgrace had our people failed to provide for this pedestal?"

A Wonderful Cow.

There is a wonderful cow in Sparta, Wis., according to the *Drovers' Journal*, which tells the following story: S. W. Martin owns the cow, which is now seven year old and a three-quarters blood Short Aorn. At three years of age she gave birth to a calf; at four she had twins; at five triplets; at six she brought forth a quartet of bawlers, and she recently bore five calves, four of which lived, and at nine days of age averaged fifty-two pounds. The cow's first calf was a heifer, at three years old bearing one calf and at four years twins, thus starting out to equal the mother's record.

Health has a beauty of its own. No eruptions, sores or discolorations disfigure or annoy the man or woman whose stomach, liver and bowels do their duty thoroughly. To compel them to their work, it is only necessary to take a dose of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice or thrice a day. This potent vegetable specific controls every disordered function.

The actual number of persons engaged in agriculture in the United States, including their families, is placed at 25,000,000, an increase of 3,000,000 since the last census.

The *Hotel Vendome*, of Boston, is unsurpassed in location and appointments. Tourists wishing to stop at a hotel which offers the comforts of their own homes should not fail to try it.

Five hundred policemen in citizens' clothes are still employed in guarding the public offices of London against dynamiters.

An Important Arrest.

The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or companionship, without waiting until he has robbed a traveler, fired a house, or murdered a fellow-man, is an important function of a shrewd detective. Even more important is the arrest of a disease which, if unchecked, will blight and destroy a human life. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languor or debility, pallid skin, and bodily aches and pains, announce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

DURING last year there were 3,[illegible]482 kegs of steel nails manufactured.

"I Don't Want Relief, but Cure."

is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

A $2,000 BULL-DOG was lately exhibited at Toronto.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE annual income of Queen Victoria is $1,155,000.

25 Cents

Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES. Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK Co., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

"Beetle Paste."

A letter in the London *Standard* declares that black beetles—the ordinary domestic beetles—when properly dressed form "a most delicious condiment." Here is the recipe for beetle paste: "Catch your beetles in a soup plate filled with vinegar, and keep them soaking for six hours. Then turn the beetles out and dry them in the sun at least two hours, when the outer shell can be easily removed, the flesh then resembling that of a shrimp, to beat it into a gallipot and mixed up with flour, butter, pepper, and salt, to a thick paste; stew in the oven for two hours, and when cold serve with bread and butter."

Thought it was a Bird.

In the Bernese Oberland a parrot one day made its escape and perched on the rain-trough of a farmhouse in the neighborhood. The farmer, who had probably never been out of his native village, brought a ladder to capture the strange animal. When he had reached the top, and was stretching out his hand, the parrot called out: "What do you want? What do you want?" The astonished peasant at once took off his cap and said: "Oh, I beg your pardon; I thought you were a bird!"

The great naval powers of the world rank as follows: England first, France second, Italy third, Russia fourth, Turkey fifth.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of Indian Hemp, which cured his only child, and now gives this recipe on receipt of stamps to pay expenses. Hemp also cures night sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

25 Cents

Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES. Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK Co., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Don't work your horse to death with poor axle grease; the Frazer is the only reliable make. Use it once, and you will have no other.

THE band-organ has seen 108 years since its inventor died.

Important.

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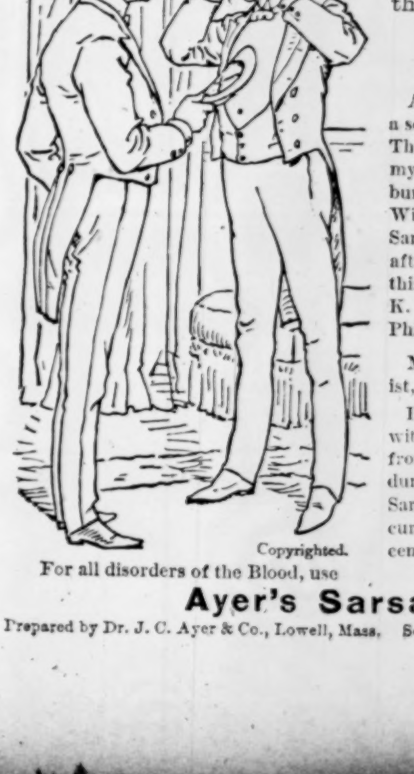
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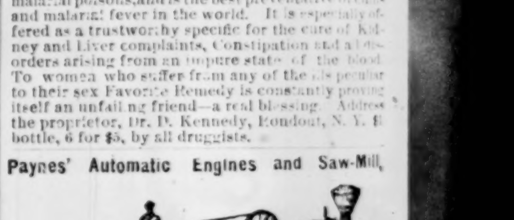
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